THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1912-13.

Vol. I.

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DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1913–1914.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in* 1901, *was republished as Vol. III. in* 1906 *and in* 1913.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

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University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1913—1914,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1912-1913.

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TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Wednesday, December 17.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Saturday, October 18.
Senior Freshmen, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 22, 23, and 24.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Wednesday, October 22.
Junior Freshmen, Monday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Friday and Saturday, October 10 and 11.
Supplemental Entrance, Saturday and Monday, November 1 and 3.
Sizarship Examination, Wednesday and Thursday, October 8 and 9.

KIDD SCHOLARSHIP AND JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Moderatorships last four days, and commence as stated below.

Mathematics, Classics, and Celtic Languages, Friday, October 10.

Natural Science, and Legal and Political Science, Saturday, October 18.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, and Engineering Science, Saturday, October 25.

History and Political Science, and Modern Literature, Thursday, October 30.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Saturday, October 25.
	Classics,	Saturday, October 25.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Saturday, November 1.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 15.
	History and Political Science,	Friday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Tuesday, October 28.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Monday, October 13.
	Celtic Languages,	Wednesday, October 22
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Tuesday, October 14.
	Classics,	Saturday, October 18.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Saturday, November 1.
	Modern History,	Friday, October 10.
	English Literature,	Tuesday, October 28.
	French,	Monday, October 27.
	German,	Monday, October 13.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 16.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Wednesday, October 29.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Tuesday, October 28.
	Classics,	Thursday, October 30.
	Modern History,	Friday, October 10.
	English Literature,	Thursday, October 16.
	French,	Saturday, November 1
	German,	Saturday, October 25.
	Experimental Science,	Tuesday, October 21.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 23.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Saturday, October 18.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Monday, October 27.
Greek Verse, Tuesday, October 28.
Latin Prose, Thursday, October 30.
Latin Verse, Friday, October 31.
English Literature and Composition, Saturday, October 25.
English History and Modern Geography, Monday, November 3.
French, Wednesday, October 29.
German, Saturday, October 18.
Hebrew, Saturday, November 1.
Experimental Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21 and 22.
Natural Science, Thursday and Friday, October 23 and 24.
Modern Irish, Monday, October 20.

Hilary Term, 1914.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Saturday, January 10.

Junior Sophisters, Wednesday, January 14.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Saturday, January 17.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Tuesday, January 20.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, January 26.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Friday and Saturday, January 23 and 24.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 22.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, January 22.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 29.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 29.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 24.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 27.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 22.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, January 22.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 29.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 29.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 24.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 20.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Saturday, January 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 27.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 29.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, January 17.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Saturday, January 24.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, January 31.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Thursday, January 15.
	FRENCH,	Tuesday, January 13.
	GERMAN,	Saturday, January 10.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 29.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, January 17.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, January 31.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Thursday, January 15.
	FRENCH,	Tuesday, January 13.
	GERMAN,	Saturday, January 10.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1914.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Monday, May 18.
Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, May 22.
Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday, May 18.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Wednesday, April 15, and Friday, June 26.
Senior Sophisters, Wednesday, April 15.
Junior Sophisters, Monday, April 20.
Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Thursday, April 23.
Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, April 29.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Monday, June 22.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28.
Midsummer Entrance, Friday and Saturday, June 19 and 20.
Additional Examination for High Places, Monday, June 22.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, April 25.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, April 25.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, May 1.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, April 28.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Thursday, April 23.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, April 25.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, April 25.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, May 1.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, May 1.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, April 28.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 15.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, April 28.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Thursday, April 23.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, April 27.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, April 20.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, May 1.
	HISTORY,	Wednesday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, April 18.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, April 29.
	GERMAN,	Friday, April 17.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, April 25.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, April 20.
	HISTORY,	Wednesday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, April 18.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, April 23.
	GERMAN,	Friday, April 17.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Wednesday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Monday, October 19.

Senior Freshmen, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 22, 23, and 24.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Thursday, October 22.

Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Saturday and Monday, October 10 and 12.
Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, November 2 and 3.
Sizarship Examination, Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

A Programme will be published before the end of Trinity Term.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 26.
	Classics,	Monday, October 26.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Monday, November 2.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 15.
	History and Political Science,	Saturday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Wednesday, October 28.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Tuesday, October 13.
	Celtic Languages,	Thursday, October 22.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Wednesday, October 14.
	Classics,	Monday, October 19.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Monday, November 2.
	Modern History,	Saturday, October 10.
	English Literature,	Thursday, October 29.
	French,	Tuesday, October 27.
	German,	Tuesday, October 13.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Friday, October 16.
	Old and Middle Irish.	Wednesday, October 28.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Wednesday, October 28.
	Classics,	Friday, October 30.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Monday, November 2.
	Modern History,	Saturday, October 10.
	English Literature,	Friday, October 16.
	French,	Monday, October 19.
	German,	Monday, October 26.
	Experimental Science,	Wednesday, October 21.
	Natural Science,	Friday, October 23.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Saturday, October 17.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 27.
Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 28.
Latin Prose, Friday, October 30.
Latin Verse, Saturday, October 31.
English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 26.
English History and Modern Geography, Tuesday, November 3.
French, Thursday, October 29.
German, Monday, October 19.
Hebrew, Monday, November 2.
Experimental Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22.
Natural Science, Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24.
Modern Irish, Tuesday, October 20.

Examination for Special Prizes in Arts.

Alice Oldham Memorial Prize—Awarded biennially from 1910, to women students from Alexandra College, at the Junior Sophister Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term. Next competition in 1914.

Arabic, Prize in—Monday, June 22, 1913.

Berkeley Medals, Thursday and Friday, February 26 and 27, 1914.

Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Saturday, April 18, 1914.

Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 20, 1913, and Monday, October 18, 1914.

Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1916.

Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.

Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded to women at the Midsummer Entrance.

Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.

Dompierre Chaufepié Prize for practical knowledge of French—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.

Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Thursday, April 23, 1914.

Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination begins Friday, May 1, 1914.

Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.

Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1916. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.

Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 30, 1914.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued.*

Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—

Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 20 and 22, 1914.

Hindustani, Prize in—Friday, June 19, 1913.

Irish, Premiums in, Monday, June 22, 1914.

Italian, Prizes in, Tuesday, June 16, 1914.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1913.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination in December.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Tuesday, November 4, 1913, and Wednesday, November 4, 1914.

M'Cullagh Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, January 28 and 29, 1914.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1913.

Old and Middle English, Prize in—Saturday, June 6, 1914.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 13, 1914.

Persian, Prize in—Saturday, June 20, 1913.

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, May 28, 1914.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in—Monday, June 15, 1914.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1914.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22, 1913, and Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17 and 18, 1914.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 18 and 19, 1914.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Every fifth year. Next competition in 1917. Essays to be sent in on or before September 30.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 29, 30, and 31, 1914.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 29, 1913, and January 28, April 29, October 28, 1914.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 2, 1913, and Tuesday, March 3, Tuesday, June 2, Tuesday, December 1, 1914, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 17 and 18, 1914.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday, June 19 and 20, 1914.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1913.	*Senior Class*,	Monday, October 27, and Saturday, December 13.
	Junior Class,	Friday, October 24, and Tuesday, December 16.
HILARY TERM, 1914.	*Senior Class*,	Saturday, March 21.
	Junior Class,	Friday, March 20.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1914.	*Senior Class*,	Tuesday, October 27, and Saturday, December 12.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 26, and Tuesday, December 15.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 3, 4, and 5, 1914.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Monday and Tuesday, October 27 and 28, 1913, and Wednesday and Thursday, October 28 and 29, 1914.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 20, 1914.

Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking—Wednesday, May 27, 1914.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 18, 1914.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday. February 17, 1914.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, June 5, 1914.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 20 and 22, 1914.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June 17 and 18, 1914.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premium awarded in each term.

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. and the Intermediate Examination in Law will commence on Tuesday, December 2, 1913, and Tuesday, June 9, Tuesday, December 1, 1914.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

Michaelmas Term, 1913.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 27. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 29. Civil Law, Friday, November 28. Jurisprudence, Monday, December 1.
Hilary Term, 1914.	Constitutional Law, Wednesday, March 4. Civil Law, Tuesday, March 3. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, February 28. International Law, Friday, February 27.
Trinity Term, 1914.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Thursday, June 4. Civil Law, Tuesday, June 2. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, June 6. International Law, Wednesday, June 3.
Michaelmas Term, 1914.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 26. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 28. Civil Law, Friday, November 27. Jurisprudence, Monday, November 30.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Preliminary Scientific Medical and Preliminary Scientific Dental Examinations—Monday, October 6, 1913, and Monday, March 16, Monday, June 15, Monday, October 5, 1914.

Intermediate Medical Examination—
Part I.—Monday, Oct. 6, 1913, and Monday, March 16, Monday, June 15, Monday, October 5, 1914.
Part II.—Monday, October 13, 1913, and Monday, March 23, Monday, June 22, Monday, October 12, 1914.

Final Medical Examination—
Part I.—Monday, October 20, 1913, and Monday, March 16, Monday, June 22, Monday, October 19, 1914.
Part II.—Medicine, Monday, November 3, 1913, and Monday, February 23, Tuesday, June 2, Monday, November 2, 1914.
Surgery, Monday, November 10, 1913, and Monday, March 2, Monday, June 8, Monday, November 9, 1914.
Midwifery, Monday, November 17, 1913, and Monday, March 9, Monday, June 15, Monday, November 16, 1914.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Friday, December 19, 1913, and Monday, February 23, Friday, April, 17, Monday, June 29, Friday, December 18, 1914.

Intermediate Dental — Monday, October 6, 1913, and Monday, March 16, Monday, June 15, Monday, October 5, 1914.

Examinations for B. Dent. Sc. Degree and M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 10, 1913, and Monday, March 2, Monday, June 8, Monday, November 9, 1914.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—
Part I.—Monday, October 20, 1913; and Monday, January 26, Monday, June 22, Monday, October 19, 1914.
Part II.—Thursday, October 23, 1913; and Thursday, January 29, Thursday, June 25, Thursday, October 22, 1914.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—
Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 15.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Thursday, June 11.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—
Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal—
Awarded for Anatomy at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—
Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Surgical Travelling Prize, and Bennett Medal and Prize—Monday, June 22.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1913.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Friday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Friday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance,	Wednesday, October 15.

TRINITY TERM, 1914.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Wednesday, April 22; and Wednesday, June 17 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Wednesday, April 22, and Monday, June 22.
Entrance Examination,	Monday, June 22.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1914.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Saturday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Saturday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Thursday, October 15.

Degrees in Music.

Wednesday, December 17, 1913.
Friday, June 26, 1914.
Wednesday, December 16, 1914.

Examination for Diplomas in Education.

Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, 1913.
Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2, 1914.
Friday and Saturday, October 16 and 17, 1914.

Examination for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Hours of Examination.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

The Examination for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," § 15), Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Days of Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees.

Michaelmas Term, 1913.

Saturday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1914.

Tuesday, February 24, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1914.

Saturday, April 18, at 1 o'clock.
Tuesday, June 30, at 1 o'clock.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

Saturday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

Chapel of Trinity College.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service: 9.45 o'clock on Sundays; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service: 7.30 o'clock on Sundays; and 7.45 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion: after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer. Gowns are worn at other times.

Moveable Feasts, 1915.

Septuagesima, January 31—Ash Wednesday, February 17.
Easter Day, April 4—Rogation Sunday, May 9.
Ascension Day, May 13—Whit Sunday, May 23.
Advent Sunday, November 28.
Sundays after Epiphany, 3; Sundays after Trinity, 25.

Dublin University Almanac.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO DECEMBER 31, 1914.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1913, OCTOBER.

1	W	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
7	Tu	
8	W	**Sizarship.**
9	Th	
10	F	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Exs. for Moderatorships begin.** Prizes :—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
11	Sa	
12	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
13	M	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Prizes :—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Intermediate Medical, Part II.
14	Tu	**Kidd Scholarship and Junior and School Exhibitions.** Prizes :—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Medical Lectures begin.
15	W	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Honors :—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
16	Th	Prizes :—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Criminal Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
17	F	Civil Law Lectures begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
18	Sa	*St. Luke.* **Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Prizes :—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—German. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.

1913, OCTOBER—*continued.*

19	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
21	Tu	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
22	W	**Final Freshman Ex.** **Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.** Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters.
23	Th	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
24	F	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
25	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Sophisters. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
26	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
28	Tu	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Prizes:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
29	W	Prizes:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—French. Divinity School Entrance.
30	Th	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
31	F	Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1913, NOVEMBER.

1	Sa	*All Saints' Day.* **Entrance.** Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.

1913, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

2	☽	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
4	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Lloyd Exhibition. Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	☽	*25th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	☽	*26th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	†Th	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	F	Annual Officers admitted. Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
22	Sa	
23	☽	*Sunday next before Advent.*
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
28	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
29	Sa	Ex. for Mullins Classical Exhibition. Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
30	☽	*1st Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew.*

1913, DECEMBER.

1	M	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
2	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	

1913, DECEMBER—*continued.*

7	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Meeting of the Council.
11	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
12	F	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Engineering Lectures end.
13	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
14	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
15	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
16	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
17	W	**B.A. Degree Ex.** Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees Exrs.
18	Th	
19	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	Sa	**Winter Commencements.** Michaelmas Term ends.
21	S	*4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	*Christmas Day.*
26	F	*St. Stephen.*
27	Sa	*St. John.*
28	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas. Innocents' Day.*
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1914, JANUARY.

1	Th	*Circumcision.*
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.*
5	M	
6	Tu	*Epiphany.*
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	Hilary Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. International Law Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
11	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
12	M	Honors:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Constitutional Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
13	Tu	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. French, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin.
14	W	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.**
15	Th	Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
16	F	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
17	Sa	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.** Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
18	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
19	M	
20	Tu	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
21	W	
22	Th	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
23	F	**Entrance.**
24	Sa	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen.
25	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul.*
26	M	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.** Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
27	Tu	Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
28	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. M'Cullagh Prize. Divinity School Entrance.

1914, JANUARY—*continued.*

29	Th	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Wray Prize. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
30	F	
31	Sa	Honors:—History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.

1914, FEBRUARY.

1	S	*4th Sunday after Epiphany.*
2	M	*Purification of B. V. M.*
3	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Hebrew Lectures begin.
4	W	Catechetical Lectures begin.
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	S	*Septuagesima.*
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	S	*Sexagesima.*
16	M	
17	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	Sa	
22	S	*Quinquagesima.*
23	M	Theses for M.D. Degree. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
24	Tu	*St. Matthias.* *Shrove-Tuesday.* **Spring Commencements.**
25	W	*Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.*
26	Th	Berkeley Medals.
27	F	Term Ex. International Law.
28	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1914, MARCH.

1	S	*1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.*
2	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs. Test Ex. Indian Civil Service School.

1914, MARCH—*continued.*

3	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibitions. Term Ex. Civil Law.
4	W	Meeting of the Council. Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	℣	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
9	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	℣	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
16	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
17	†Tu	*St. Patrick.*
18	W	
19	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end.
20	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
21	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
22	℣	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
23	M	Special Preliminary Ex. for Medical School. Intermediate Medical, Part II.
24	Tu	
25	W	*Annunciation B. V. M.* Hilary Term ends. Medical School Winter Session ends.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	Sa	
29	℣	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
30	M	
31	Tu	

1914, APRIL.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*Sunday next before Easter.*
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	*Good Friday.*
11	Sa	*Easter Even.*
12	S	*EASTER DAY.*
13	M	*Monday in Easter Week.*
14	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week.*
		Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
15	W	Trinity Term begins.
		Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.
		Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		Lectures in International Law begin.
		Medical School Summer Session begins.
16	Th	Law of Evidence Lectures begin.
17	F	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Civil Law Lectures begin.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
18	Sa	**First Trinity Commencements.**
		Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Prizes in Biblical Greek.
19	S	*1st Sunday after Easter.*
20	M	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.**
		Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
21	Tu	
22	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex.
		Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
23	Th	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.**
		Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.
		Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		French, Junior Freshmen.
		Ecclesiastical History Prizes.
24	F	
25	Sa	*St. Mark.*
		Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Junior Freshmen.
		Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.

1914, APRIL—*continued.*

26	☧	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
27	M	**Entrance.**
		Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
28	Tu	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
29	W	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**
		Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters.
		French, Senior Freshmen.
		The Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize.
		Divinity School Entrance.
30	Th	Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1914, MAY.

1	F	*St. Philip and St. James.*
		Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
		Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Ekenhead Scholarship.
		Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
2	Sa	

3	☧	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
4	M	
5	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	W	Catechetical Lectures begin.
		Meeting of the Council.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	

10	☧	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	

17	☧	*5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
18	M	**Fellowship Ex. begins.**
		Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.
19	Tu	
20	W	Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
21	†Th	*Ascension Day.*
22	F	**Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.**
23	Sa	

1914, MAY—*continued.*

24	S	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
25	M	**Fellowship Ex. continued.**
26	Tu	
27	W	Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking. Meeting of the Council.
28	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
29	F	
30	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.
31	S	WHIT SUNDAY. *Ember Week.*

1914, JUNE.

1	†M	
2	Tu	**Fellowship Ex. continued.** B.D. Degree Ex. Annual Ex. Civil Law. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
3	W	Annual Ex. International Law.
4	Th	Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
5	F	Kyle Irish Prize.
6	Sa	Prize in Old and Middle English. Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
7	S	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
8	†M	**Election of Fellows and Scholars.** Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
9	Tu	Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
10	W	
11	Th	*St. Barnabas.* Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine.
12	F	
13	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Prize in Old French and Provençal.
14	S	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	Prizes in Spanish. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. Medical Scholarship, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
16	Tu	Prizes in Italian. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Engineering Lectures end.
17	W	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class. B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)

1914, JUNE—*continued.*

18	Th	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Hebrew Lectures end.
		Wall Biblical Scholarship.
		Bedell Irish Scholarship.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
19	F	**Midsummer Entrance.**
		Prize in Hindustani.
		General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
20	Sa	Hebrew Premiums.
		Prize in Persian.
21	S	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
22	M	**Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Prize in Arabic.
		Irish Premiums.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part I.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
		Surgical Travelling Prize.
		Engineering School Entrance.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
23	Tu	
24	W	*St. John Baptist.*
25	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
26	F	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
27	Sa	
28	S	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
29	M	*St. Peter.*
		Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
30	Tu	**Summer Commencements.**
		Trinity Term ends.
		Medical School Summer Session ends.

1914, JULY.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	Library closed.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
13	M	
14	Tu	

1914, JULY—*continued.*

15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	♋	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	Library re-opened.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	*St. James.*
26	♋	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1914, AUGUST.

1	Sa	
2	♋	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	♋	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	♋	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	
23	♋	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	Sa	
30	♋	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
31	M	

1914, SEPTEMBER.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	
13	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	
20	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	*St. Matthew.*
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	Sa	
27	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
28	M	
29	Tu	*St. Michael and All Angels.*
30	W	

1914, OCTOBER.

1	Th	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	**Sizarship.**
9	F	
10	Sa	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Exs. for Moderatorships begin.** Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.

1914,		**OCTOBER**—*continued.*
11	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
12	M	Intermediate Medical, Part II.
13	Tu	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		German, Senior Freshmen.
		Medical Lectures begin.
14	W	**Junior and School Exhibitions.**
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
15	Th	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters.
		Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
16	F	Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen.
		English Literature, Junior Freshmen.
		Civil Law Lectures begin.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
		Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
17	Sa	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen.
18	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.—St. Luke.*
19	M	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen.
		French, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—German.
		Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.
		Final Medical, Part I.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
20	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.
21	W	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
22	Th	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
23	F	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
24	Sa	
25	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters.
		Classics, Junior Sophisters.
		German, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
27	Tu	Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.

1914, OCTOBER—*continued.*

28	W	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Prizes:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters.
		Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen.
		Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
		Divinity School Entrance.
		Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
29	Th	Prizes:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—French.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
30	F	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
		Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters.
		Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
31	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse.

1914, NOVEMBER.

1	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity. All Saints.*
2	M	**Entrance.**
		Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.
		Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
3	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography.
4	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Lloyd Exhibition.
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
5	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery.
		B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
10	Tu	
11	W	Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
17	Tu	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
18	W	
19	Th	
20	†F	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	Sa	Annual Officers admitted.

1914, NOVEMBER—*continued*

22	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
27	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
28	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
29	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
30	M	*St. Andrew.* Term Ex. Jurisprudence.

1914, DECEMBER.

1	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
11	F	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
12	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
13	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
14	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
15	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
16	W	**B.A. Degree Ex.** Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
17	Th	
18	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Sa	**Winter Commencements.** Michaelmas Term ends.
20	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
21	M	*St. Thomas.*
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	*Christmas Day.*
26	Sa	*St. Stephen.*
27	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John.*
28	M	*Innocents' Day.*
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

Officers

OF THE

University and College,

July 1, 1913.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Vice-Provost.*
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor.*
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Registrar.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Senior Lecturer.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Auditor.*
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Bursar.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
*Robert Russell, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.
Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
Josiah Gilbart Smyly, M.A.
*George William Mooney, M.A.
*William Kennedy, M.A.
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
*William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.
*John Fraser, M.A., *Junior Dean.*
*Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D., *Honorary Chaplain.*
*George Randolph Webb, M.A.
*Robert William Tate, M.A.
*Harry Thrift, M.A.
Hugh Canning, M.A., *Junior Proctor.*
Samuel George Stewart, M.A.
Arthur Aston Luce, B.D.
Joseph Johnston, B.A.

Representatives of the Junior Fellows on the Board.

John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Representatives of the Professors on the Board.

John Joly, Sc.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Representatives of the University in Parliament.

	Elected
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D., ...	1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D., ...	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1914.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
R. Russell, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
E. H. Alton, M.A.
A. A. Luce, M.A.
J. Johnston, B.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
H. Canning, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
The Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1913–1914.

Mathematics.

R. Russell, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

Classics.

E. H. Alton, M.A.
A. A. Luce, M.A.
J. Johnston, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
H. Canning, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Reid Professor of Law.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for

the year 1914, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1914.

Mathematics.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A., and S. G. Stewart, M.A.

Classics.—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; E. H. Alton, M.A.; A. A. Luce, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*): the Professor of Moral Philosophy; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*): the Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and of Anatomy, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professors of Ancient and of Modern History; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

Modern Literature.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Reid Professor of Law; the Professor of Civil Law.

Fellowship, 1914.

Mathematics (*Pure and Applied*).—The Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; G. W. Mooney, M.A.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professor of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Hebrew.—The Professor of Hebrew; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

Scholarship, 1914.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Professors of the Romance Languages and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Professorships are vacant:—

Professorship of English Literature.
Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.
Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Modern History.

The following Offices become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

Lectureship in the English Bible,	1913. Feb. 5.
Professorship of Surgery,	1913, Dec. 1.
Professorship of Education,	1914, May 17.
Professorship of Ancient History and Classical Archæology,	1914, June 4.
Reid Professorship of Law, Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence,	1914, June 26.
Professorship of Irish,	1914, July 13.
Professorship of Hebrew,	1914, Oct. 20.
Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law,	1914, Oct. 21.
Professorship of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence,	1914, Oct. 21.
Professorship of the Romance Languages,	1914, Nov. 15.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics. [Founded 1762.]	
1879. April 19.	William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.	
	Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics. [Founded 1675.]	
1904. Oct. 22.	Robert Russell, M.A.	
	University Professor of Natural Philosophy. [Founded 1847.]	
1910. June 30.	Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.	
	Assistant:—Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.	
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. [Founded 1724.]	
1901. Mar. 23.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	
	Assistants:—Harry Thrift, M.A. Horace Hewitt Poole, M.A., Sc.B	

First Election. | Last Election

Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.

[Founded 1783.]

1912. May 4. — Henry Crozier Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).

Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. Oct. 20. — Sydney Young, Sc.D. — 1910. Oct. 20.

Assistant: William Cecil Ramsden.
Demonstrator: Hans Krall, B.A., Sc.B.

Professor of Applied Chemistry.

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the Arts of Construction: discontinued in 1881; re-established in 1904 as a Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. Nov. 19. — Emil Alphonse Werner.

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904. April 16. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D. — 1911. April 16.

Assistant:—William Ringrose Gelston Atkins, M.A., Sc.B.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

[Founded 1844.]

1897. Oct. 16. — John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.

Assistant: Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.
Research Assistant: Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. Nov. 29. — Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.

Lecturer in Palæontology.

[Founded 1913.]

1913. March 1. — Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902. Dec. 18. — John Isaac Beare, M.A.

First Election.		Last Election
	Professor of Latin. (7)	
	[Founded 1870.]	
1904. June 4.	Josiah Gilbert Smyly, M.A.	1911. June 4.
	Lecturer in Classical Composition.	
	[Founded 1896.]	
1908. Nov. 7.	Robert William Tate, M.A.	
	Professor of Hebrew. (7)	
	[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]	
1900. Oct. 20.	George Wilkins, B.D.	1907. Oct. 20.
	Lecturers in Hebrew.	
1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	1908. Feb. 5.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov 20.
	*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)	
	[Founded 1856.]	
1905. Mar. 2.	Lucas White King, LL.D.	1912. Mar. 2.
	Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)	
	[Founded 1858.]	
1908. Feb. 1.	Mark Collins, B.A. (Lond.); Ph.D. (Leipzig).	1913. Feb. 1.
	Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)	
	[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]	
1909. Nov. 15.	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen). D.Litt. (Grenoble).	
	Professor of German. (5)	
	[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]	
1907. June 21.	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.	1912. June 21.

First Election.		Last Election.

Professor of Irish. (5)

[Founded 1840.]

1896. April 18.	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	1909. July 13.

Professor of Modern East Indian Languages. (5)

[Founded 1913.]

1913. June 18.	John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).

Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 14.	Edward John Gwynn, M.A.

Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 13.	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.

Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

[Vacant.]

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

[Vacant.]

Mental and Moral Science.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901. Nov. 30.	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.	1911. Nov. 30.

History and Political Science.

Professor of Political Economy.

[Founded 1832.]

1882. Mar. 25.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

[Vacant.]

First Election. | Last Election.

Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology. (5)

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904. June 4. — William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D. — 1909. June 4.

Lecturer in Modern History.

[Founded 1911.]

1911 June 24 — Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, B.A.

DIVINITY.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.

1888. Mar. 31. — John Gwynn, D.D.

Permanent Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.

1908. Oct. 17. — Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Assistants:

*James George Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.	Nov. 20.
*Edward John Young, B.D.	

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1911. Nov. 4. — John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D.

Assistants:

*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Denton Charles Green, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Arthur Aston Luce, B.D.	

Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)

[Founded 1838.]

1906. Oct. 26. — Newport John Davis White, D.D. — 1911. Oct. 26.

Temporary Deputy:

1908. Dec. 17. — George Wilkins, B.D.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)	
	[Founded 1850.]	
1898. May 7.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.	1913. May 7.
	Professor of Pastoral Theology. (3)	
	[Founded 1888.]	
1912 July 1	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.	
	Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)	
	[Founded 1898.]	
1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.	1908. Feb. 5.
	Wallace Divinity Lecturer.	
	[Founded 1901.]	
1902. Mar. 8.	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.	
	**Donnellan Lecturer.*	
	[Founded 1794.]	
1912. Dec. 19.	(*For* 1913-4.) The Rt. Rev. Chas. Frederick D'Arcy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down.	

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886	John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).
1903	Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D.

Law.

Regius Professor of Laws.

[Founded 1668.]

1908. Feb. 29.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

First Election.		Last Election

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)

[Founded 1761.]

1909. Oct. 21. — James Sinclair Baxter, LL.B. (Lond.).

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence. (5)

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1909. Oct. 21. — Charles Maturin, LL.B.

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1909. June 26. — Ernest Lawrence Julian, B.A.

Medicine.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898. Dec. 17. — James Little, M.D.

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895. Nov. 16. — Sir Charles Bent Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch. — 1910. Nov. 16.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906 Dec. 1. — Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.

Assistant: William Pearson, M.D.

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. June 20. — Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D. — 1910. June 20.

* *Chief Demonstrator.*

1910 June 26 — John Robert Dunn Holtby, M.B., B.S. (Dunelm).

* *University Anatomist.*

[Founded 1716.]

1895. April 19. — Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch. — Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.

**Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*

[Founded 1888.]

1888. April 7.	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895. June 22.	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

Assistant :—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.
Research Assistant :—Adrian Stokes, M.B.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1717.]

1910.	James Craig, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]

[Founded 1749.]

1881.	Walter George Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1786.]

1902.	William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.

Assistants :—William Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.).
George Edward Nesbitt, M.D.
Thomas Arthur Wallace, B.A.

King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]

[Founded 1827.]

1911.	Thomas Henry Wilson.

**Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Dental Pathology.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. April 30.	Arthur Windowe Willert Baker, M.D., M.Dent.Sc.
1910. April 30.	William George Theaker Story, M.B.

**Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. April 30.	Joseph Cockburn.

[a] Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

First Election.		Last Election.
	**Lecturer in Orthodontia.*	
	[Founded 1910.]	
1910. April 30.	Ernest Sheldon Friel, M.Dent.Sc.	
	**Lecturer in Anæsthetics.*	
	[Founded 1910.]	
1910. April 30.	Thomas Percy Claude Kirkpatrick, M.D.	

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. June 30. Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Assistants:—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.
James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Mar. 15. William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1912. April 20. George Marshall Harris.

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. May 23. Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, and Bengali.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. Dec. 16. John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. Jan. 27. Charles Maturin, LL.B.

Reader in Indian History.

[Founded 1902.]

1905. Lucas White King, LL.D.

Lecturers.

Appointed.		
1895	English Literature and Composition,	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
1903	Greek, ...	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
1903	Latin, ...	
1902	Mathematics, ...	J. P. Johnston, Sc.D.
1901	Mental and Moral Science, ..	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
	Political Economy, ...	[Vacant][a]
	Political Science, ...	
1909	Roman Law, ...	Charles Maturin, LL.B.
1901	English Law, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Ancient History, ...	J. Johnston, B.A.
1909	General Modern History, ..	[Vacant][a]
1909	English History, ...	
1911	French, ...	T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. (Grenoble).
1911	German, ...	R. A. Williams, Litt.D.
1906	Chemistry, ...	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and W. C. Ramsden.
1902	Physics, ...	Harry Thrift, M.A.
1900	Botany, ...	H. H. Dixon, Sc D.
1900	Geology, ...	John Joly, Sc.D.
1911	Geography, ...	H. H. Poole, B.A.

Music.

Professor of Music. (5)

First Election.	[Founded 1764.]	Last Election.
1910. April 1.	Percy Carter Buck, M.A., Mus. Doc. (Oxon.).	

Education

Professor of Education. (5)

[Founded 1905.]

1905. May 17.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	1909. May 17.

Army School.

Lecturer in Military Engineering, Organisation, and Administration.

[Founded 1904.]

1904. June 17.	Marmaduke Backhouse, M.A.I.

Lecturer in Military History, Strategy, and Tactics.

[Founded 1910.]

1910. Oct. 20.	Claude Fulcher.

[a] A. C. Farran, B.A., has been appointed for Michaelmas Term, 1913.

First Election.		Last Election

Public Orator.

[Founded 1879.]

1904. April 23. — Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.

Librarian. (5)

1887. Jan. 29. — Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D. — 1912. Jan. 29.

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.
Junior Assistant Librarian—Samuel Edward Brambell.
Third Assistant—William John Butler, M.A.
Fourth Assistant.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.
Clerks—Joseph Hanna (*Lending Library and Lecky Library*).
Edward Archibald Phelps.

**Auditor.*

1911. Nov. 20. — Francis Alexander Tarleton, Sc.D. — Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1903. Oct. 17. — Frank Leet, LL.B.

**Registrar of the Senate.*

1911. Nov. 20. — Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Tutors' Committee.

Senior Tutors—W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

Robert Russell, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A., *Secretary.*

**Registrar of the Law School.*

1892. Nov. 20. — Robert Russell, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Physic. (3)

1913 June 24. — Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Assistant Registrar.

1912. May 24. — George Leverstone Allen.

First Election.		Last Election.

Medical School Committee.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Henry T. Bewley, M.D.

And the Provost (*ex-officio*) and the Representatives of Trinity College on the General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

Registrar of the Engineering School.

1901. Mar. 16.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Music.

1899. Nov. 20.	Henry S. Macran, M.A	Nov. 20.

Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.

1907. Nov. 20.	Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Registrar of the Army School.

1909. Nov. 20.	George Randolph Webb, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Education.

1905. Nov. 18.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	Nov. 20

Registrar of the School of Agriculture.

1907. Nov. 20	William Gregory Hodson, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Lady Registrar.

1905. Feb. 4.	Miss Lacy Penelope Gwynn.	

Warden of Trinity Hall.

1908. July 24.	Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.	

Curator of the Museum.

1879. Dec. 20.	Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.	1905. Mar. 10.

First Election. | Last Election

Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.

1906. Jan 20. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Se.D.

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899. Nov. 11. — Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885. July 7. — Charles Henry Miller, M.A.

Accountant.

1885. Dec. 23. — A. Grahame Bailey.

Honorary Precentor.

1905. Dec. 16. — John P. Mahaffy, D.D.

Organist and Choir-Master.

1894. April 2. — Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.
Thomas F. Marchant.
Melfort D'Alton.
R. Daniel Jones.
John R. Morgan.
Charles Kelly.
T. Harris Watson.
J. E. Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893. Nov. 3. — Joseph Marshall.

Clerk of the Works.

1885. Oct. 31. — George Smith.

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

Members of School Committees.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Astronomer Royal on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews; B. Williamson, Sc.D.; T. T. Gray, M.A.; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; R. Russell, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek; the Professor of Latin; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; H. S. Macran, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; A. A. Luce, M.A.; J. Johnston, B.A.

Hebrew and Oriental Languages.—The Professor of Hebrew; the Lecturers in Hebrew; the Examiners in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac; the Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. K. Abbott, Litt.D.; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; A. A. Luce, M.A.; John van Someren Pope, M.A.

Mental and Moral Science.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D.; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; S. B Kelleher, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.; A. A. Luce, M.A.; J. Johnston, B.A.

Experimental Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A. J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; J. Joly, Sc.D.

Natural Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; the Lecturer in Pathology.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of Modern History; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Political Economy; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; the Lecturers for Moderatorships and Honors in History and Political Science; the Examiners for Moderatorship in Honors in History and Political Science; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

Modern Languages and Literature.—The Professor of English Literature; the Professor of the Romance Languages; the Professor of German; the Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; the Lecturers for Moderatorship and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature; the Examiners for Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—The Regius Professsor of Laws; the Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Professor of Political Economy; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Lecturers and Examiners for Moderatorship and Honors in Legal and Political Science.

Celtic Languages.—The Professor of Irish; the Lecturer in Celtic Languages; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. K. Abbott, Litt.D.

Law.—The Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Registrar of the Law School.

Physic.—The Regius Professor of Physic; the Regius Professor of Surgery; the Professor of Surgery; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Botany; the Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Lecturer in Pathology; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Four King's Professors; the Registrar of the School of Physic.

Engineering.—The Professor of Civil Engineering; the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics; the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy: the Lecturer in the practice of Electrical Engineering; the Lecturer in Electric Traction; the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering; the Registrar of the Engineering School; J. T. Jackson, M.A.

Indian and Home Civil Service.—The Readers and Lecturers for the Indian and Home Civil Service; the Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.

Army.—The Lecturers of the Army School of the University, viz.: C. Fulcher; M. Backhouse, M.A.I.; the Registrar of the Army School; the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant of the Officers' Training Corps.

Music.—The Professor of Music; the Examiners in the School of Music; the Registrar of the School of Music.

Education.—The Professor of Education; the Professor of Moral Philosophy; the Examiners in the School of Education; the Registrar of the School of Education.

Agriculture.—The Professor of Agriculture; the Professor of Zoology; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the Registrar of the School of Agriculture.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.
THE SENIOR LECTURER.
THE REGISTRAR.

(*Retire* 1916.)

Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Litt.D.
William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt.D.

(*Retire* 1913.)

Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
Robert Russell, M.A.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.

(*Retire* 1914.)

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
John Joly, Sc.D. (*Secretary*).

(*Retire* 1915.)

Sir John William Moore, M.D.
Arthur Warren Samuels, LL.D.
Robert Macalister, LL.D.
James Craig, M.D.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days falls on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commenced. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1913, 1914 these Wednesdays will fall on:—Nov. 5, Dec. 10, 1913; and Feb. 11, March 4, May 6, May 27, Nov. 11, and Dec. 9, 1914.

MEMBERS OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL COUNCIL.

(*a*) The Provost (*Chairman*).

(*b*) Five representatives of the Board:—

John Gwynn, D.D.; Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D.; John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D.: Francis Alex. Tarleton, Sc.D.; William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.

(*c*) Three Members of the Teaching Staff:—

Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity; Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.

(*d*) Three Representatives of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland:—

Archbishop of Armagh; Archbishop of Dublin; Bishop of Meath.

Literary, Scientific, and other Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President—

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1913-1914.

Auditor—E. S. Lemass (Mod.), B.A.

Treasurer—T. D. M. Bartley.

Secretaries.

A. O. Hardy, E. W. Sara.

Librarian—M. Murray.

General Committee.

R. Hannay (Sen. Mod.), B.A.	R. M. S. Pearsall.
B. St. J. Galvin (Sch.).	D. B. Kelly.
K. K. Drury, B.A.	A. C. Davies (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., *Ex-Auditor*.
H. E. Sherrard (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.	

Library Committee.

W. J. Sullivan.	J. O'G. Delmege.
I. Roundtree.	M. F. Bridge.

MEDALS.—SESSION 1912-1913.

Oratory—Gold, ...	E. W. Sara.
Silver, ...	G. M. Kidd (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. O. Beckett (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Composition—President's Gold, .	D. B. Kelly.
Society's Silver, .	W. S. Worthington-Eyre.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1913–1914.

President.—R. Boyd (Sch.).
Secretary.—E. W. Greening (Mod.), B.A.
Treasurer.—J. W. Bigger.
Librarian.—O. G. Fisher.
Registrar.—F. G. M'Gibney (Sch.).

Council.

H. M. O. White (Sch.) (*Ex-Pres.*).
H. E. Priestman (Sch.) (*Ex-Sec.*).
W. T. Beckerson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Reg.*).
D. H. Cole (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
J. Austin (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
G. C. P. Stevenson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
H. W. M. Burd (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
H. J. St. J. Clarke.
E. B. Martin (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Associate Seats on Council.

J. C. Duncan (Ex-Sch., Mod.), B.A. | Hans Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1912–1913.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, .	J. Austin (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
,, ,, Society's Silver Medal, .	T. A. Wallace (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Oratory—Gold Medal, ...	H. W. M. Burd (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
,, Silver Medal, ...	W. T. Beckerson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting will be held on the 30th October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening during Term, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription, ... £1 1*s.*

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1913–1914.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D., F.T.C.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D., F.T.C.D.
Rev. D. C. Green, B.D.
Rev. E. J. Young, B.D.
Rev. A. A. Luce, B.D., F.T.C.D.

Auditor.—W. T. Beckerson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—V. T. T. Rea.
Treasurer.—J. L. Stewart Moore.
Librarian.—A. H. M'C. Acheson.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members,* The President. The Vice-Presidents. The Officers of the Society.
The Ex-Auditor, Rev. E. H. F. Campbell (Mod.), B.A.
J. H. Shaw, B.A.
G. M. Wilson.
A. O. Hardy.
R. C. H. G. Elliott.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1912–1913.

Oratory—E. H. F. Campbell (Mod.), B.A.
Composition—E. W. Greening (Mod.), B.A.
President's Prize Essay.—E. W. Greening (Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.* 0*d.*
Entrance Fee, ... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first or second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 8 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Founded 1873.)

Session, 1912–1913.

President—W. G. Harvey, M.D.

Record Secretary—W. F. Gibson.

Corresponding Secretary—W. O. Tobias.

Treasurer—T. C. A. Dowse.

Librarian—W. M'E. Snodgrass.

Council.

C. A. K. Ball, M.D.
R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
A. C. Bateman.
F. G. Beatty (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
W. McCarter (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
D. H. Hadden.
W. F. Evans.
J. Speares.
W. J. Merrick, B.A.
E. P. Vickery.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum, on deposit of 1*s.*

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1913–1914.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, Sc. D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith, M.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. H. Thompson, Sc.D., M.D.
H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).

Hon. Record Secretary.

H. R. S. Clotworthy (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., 39, T.C.D.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary.

N. G. Ball (Sch.), 10, T.C.D.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. H. Cooke, A.R.C.Sc.I., Chemical Laboratory, T.C.D.

Hon. Librarian—R. Fleming (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., 40, T.C.D.

Council.

H. H. Poole, Sc.B.
H. Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A., Sc.B.
J. Austin (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. H. J. Poole (Sch.).
F. W. Nelson.
R. M. Smyllie.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at intervals during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at each Meeting. Members have the of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess an Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* is made, can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* No Entrance Fee. Prizes are offered annually for Papers given by Junior Members. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1913–1914.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
William Tatlow, B.A.I.
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

R. N. Somerville, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

A. E. Stringer.

Committee.

D. Meredith.
J. H. A. Patton.
G. Moffat.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1913–1914.

Patron.

The Provost.

President.

H. M. Dockrell, B.A.

Secretary.

L. Blumberg.

Treasurer.

C. C. C. Oulton.

Librarian.

K. Wallace.

Committee.

L. C. Purser, LITT.D., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.
R. A. Williams, LITT.D.
H. L. Conner, B.A.
H. C. Crawley, B.A.
T. W. Fitzgerald, M.A.
C. King, B.A.

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the Science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock during Term, and the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

Session Tournaments will take place, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books and Graduates are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* Entrance Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Further information regarding the Club may be had on application to C. C. C. Oulton, Historical Society, and from L. Blumberg, 10 T.C.D.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(Founded November, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K.P., M.A. (Oxon.).
The Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, LL.D., K.P., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, LL.D.
The Right Hon. William Drennan Andrews, LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart., M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cherry, LL.D.
George R. Price, M.A., K.C.

Committee.—Season 1913–1914.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, *Ex-officio.*
J. Godfrey Bird, *Hon. Sec.*
H. W. Flewett (Sch.), *Hon. Treas.*
N. J. Figgis, *Hon. Librarian.*
G. C. Stevenson, B.A., *Hon. Registrar.*
C. R. Jackson, *Hon. Orchestral Registrar.*
Rev. R. A. Oulton, M.A.
Rev. J. E. L. Oulton, B.A.
E. H. Powell.
A. J. Battersby.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.
T. Henry Maxwell, LL.D.

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Season.—October, 1913, to June, 1914.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also held during Term time.

Subscription:—Performing Member, . . .	£1	1	0	per annum.
Non-Performing Member, .	1	10	0	,,
Lady Associate, ...	0	15	0	,,
Orchestral Associate, . . .	0	15	0	,,
Non-performing Associate, .	0	10	6	,,

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1913–14.

Patron.

Rt. Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., LITT.D., Vice-Chancellor.

Vice-Patrons.

Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.

President.

R. Y. Tyrrell, LITT.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Officers and Committee.

Auditor.—F. G. McGibney (Sch.).
Secretary.—F. V. Wylie (Sch.).
Treasurer.—H. Beatty (Sch.).
Librarian.—C. S. Mullan (Sch.).

Council.

H. W. M. Burd (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud. (*Ex-Aud.*).
J. H. F. Leland (Ex-Sch., Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Aud.*).
F. La T. Godfrey (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
H. E. Priestman (Sch.).
S. W. Jameson (Sch.).
Max Nurock (Sch.).
L. J. D. Richardson.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* for Members of Freshman standing, 7*s.* 6*d.* for all other Members.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY GAELIC SOCIETY.

SEVENTH SESSION, 1913–14.

President.

E. J. Gwynn, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D.
The Rev. The Professor of Irish.
L. C. Purser, LITT.D., F.T.C.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. I. Beare, M.A., F.T.C.D.
E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D., F.T.C.D.
R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B.
Rev. F. W. O'Connell, B.D.
Rev. J. O. Hannay, M.A.

Reaċtaire.
Seoṁaiṅ Ḃiġġer.

Auditor.
Joseph W. Bigger.

Spaṁánuiḋe.
Riṫeaṙḋ ó Somaċáin.

Treasurer.
R. N. Somerville.

Scṙíoḃaiḋṫe.
Ɛamonn mac an ɛSaoiṙ.
Seaġán Ḃómanṫ.

Secretaries.
F. W. Sara.
J. N. Beaumont.

An Coiṁeuḋaiḋe Ɫeaḃaṙ.
Éamonn mac Ġiolla Ṗóil.

Librarian.
E. H. Powell.

Cóṁḋáil.
Riobáiṙḋ ó hAnnaiḋ.
Muiṙiṙ mac Ġeaṙailṫ.
Riṫeaṙḋ mac Piaṙaiṙ.
O. mac an Ɫaṙcaiṙe.
Ɫ. mac Abṙahám.
Caṫal Ṗaoṙ (Sean-Reaċtaire).

Committee.
Robert Hannay (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
M. H. FitzGerald (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
R. M. S. Pearsall.
O. G. Fisher.
L. Abrahamson.
Charles Power (*Ex-Auditor*).

The object of the Society is to promote the study of the Language, Literature, Art, Archæology, and Economics of Ireland.

Ordinary Membership is open to Students and Graduates under M.A. standing.

Associate Membership is open to Graduates of M.A. standing.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.*

Meetings are held every Tuesday during Lecture term, at which papers are read and discussed.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1913–1914.

President.

Mrs. Madden.

Secretaries.

M. Butler. | K. Goodfellow.

Treasurers.

E. French. | O. Russell.

Librarian.

E. Cargin.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members.*
- The Officers of the Society.
- J. Renton (Sch.) (*Ex-Sec.*).
- G. McCormick (*Ex-Sec.*).
- B. Culverwell (*Ex-Sec.*).
- O. Armstrong (*Ex-Sec.*).
- L. Duncan (Sch.), (*Ex-Sec.*).

W. Ray.
M. Purefoy.
M. Price.
R. Jackson.
E. Kilroe.
D. Henry.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women Undergraduates and others.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1913–14.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.

The Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

Choir Master.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Organist.

J. P. Shortt.

Honorary Secretary.

V. W. Darling.

Honorary Secretary for Women Students.

Miss E. M. Wilson.

Honorary Treasurer for Women Students.

Miss E. Gore Davids.

Honorary Treasurer.

A. H. M. E. Acheson.

Honorary Librarian.

H. G. Forde.

Committee.

R. C. H. G. Elliott.
P. R. Cosgrave.
R. O. Hunt.
J. J. Hodgins.
A. J. Ireland (Mod.), B.A.
G. C. Stevenson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music amongst Students, and especially amongst Divinity Students, to enable them later to take an active interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Tuesday, at 12 noon, and Thursday, at 2.45 p.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many Members as desire it.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who regularly attend the Services and Practices for three Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Annual Subscription, One Shilling.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Introduction.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Board, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, it acts conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dublinienvis," 1875.

The BOARD consists of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, and the Fellows, if any, other than Senior Fellows, who may be elected by the Board to the office of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, or Registrar, together with two representatives of the Junior Fellows, and two representatives of the Professors.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Board may enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,[a] who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Board, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Board must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Board has power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and

[a] Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Board The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the following members:—The Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; the Senior Lecturer; the Registrar; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely:—two elected by the Board; six elected by all of the Junior Fellows and those of the Professors and of the King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts as hereinafter defined; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law; two elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering; four members elected by all the members of the Senate.

The Schools in Arts consist of the following Schools, viz.:—The School of Mathematics, the School of Classics, the School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, the School of Mental and Moral Science, the School of Experimental Science, the School of Natural Science, the School of History and Political Science, the School of Modern Languages and Literature, the School of Legal and Political Science, the School of Celtic Languages, and such other Schools in Arts as may hereafter from time to time be established.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Board. In the event of the Board refusing its approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of

filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Board, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Board, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Board without the consent of the Council.

§ III. TEACHING.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. DEGREES are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having

first been granted by the Board, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 14.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held at the end of Hilary Term, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

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[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors: other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed :—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Science.
5. Bachelors in Dental Science.
6. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
7. Bachelors in Engineering.
8. Bachelors in Obstetric Science.
9. Bachelors in Surgery.
10. Bachelors in Medicine.
11. Bachelors in Law.
12. Masters in Dental Science.
13. Masters in Engineering.
14. Masters in Obstetric Science.
15. Masters in Surgery.
16. Masters in Arts.
17. Bachelors in Divinity.
18. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
19. Doctors in Literature.
20. Doctors in Science.
21. Doctors in Medicine.
22. Doctors in Laws.
23. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

Terms and Exercises required for the several Degrees.

Terms in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, and the Army School, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College. He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he

has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

The qualifications for the Degree of *Bachelor in Science* (Sc.B.) shall be research and advanced study in any important branch of Mathematical, Experimental, Natural, or Applied Science.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin, having obtained Moderatorship in Mathematics, Experimental Science, or Natural Science, may present himself for the Degree of Sc.B. one full year after graduation, provided he shall during that year have devoted himself to any important branch of Mathematics, Physics, Natural or Applied Science, both by advanced study and by research. The latter, when of an experimental or observational nature, to be carried on, as far as practicable, in the Laboratories of the College; or in Laboratories recognized by the Board and Council[a].

A Graduate of any other approved University who possesses a Degree the equivalent of Moderatorship, having spent a full year in residence in the University of Dublin, and having during that time pursued one of the branches of Mathematics, Experimental, or Natural Science by advanced study and research, as defined above, shall be eligible to present himself for the Degree of Sc.B.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin who has not obtained a Moderatorship, or a Graduate of any other approved University, may qualify himself for entry upon the course of study and research by presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination which embraces the subject of his intended studies, and obtaining such marks thereat as would qualify for Moderatorship.

The Candidate will be required to submit, in writing, to the Registrar of the Board a statement of the course of study and research which he desires to pursue; which statement must meet with the approval of the Board.

The proficiency of the Candidate in the branch of Science which he has selected shall, at the close of his year of study, be tested by Examination. The Examiners shall be selected by the Board, and may include one or more who are not members of the College staff.

The Candidate shall submit to the Registrar of the Board, not less than one fortnight before the date of the Examination, a Thesis (type-written or in print) giving an account of his research, and the Board shall submit this Thesis to Referees. The Referees and Examiners shall present a joint report to the Board upon the merits of the Candidate, not less than one week before the date of Conferring of Degrees.

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[a] The Laboratories of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are recognized under this scheme.

The following Scale of Fees for Extern Students preparing for the Sc.B. Degree was agreed to by the Board on April 26, 1913:—

A. If the candidate proposes to present himself at the Moderatorship Examination in order to get the necessary qualification, he shall pay:—(*a*) £3 10*s*. for each Term prior to qualifying at that Examination during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for Extern Students in the Physical Laboratory; (*b*) £9 3*s*. prior to presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination; (*c*) £2 2*s*. for each Term subsequent to his qualifying at the Moderatorship Examination during which he attends our Laboratories.

B. If the Candidate does not present himself at the Moderatorship Examination, he shall pay £3 10*s*. for each Term during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for an Extern Student in the Pbysical Laboratory.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it or on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate is a work or works submitted by the Candidate, and forming an original contribution to the study of (*a*) Literature, Ancient or Modern; or (*b*) Philosophy; or (*c*) Æsthetics; or (*d*) History; or (*e*) Archæology. (Works dealing with other departments of study, such as Theology or Law, which possess a special doctorate, should not be submitted for the Litt.D.) The Candidate's work must show evidence of independent inquiry, and must either contain some addition to real knowledge, or present a fresh interpretation of materials already known. It must be of substantial importance, and should, as a rule, be concerned with a single subject. If separate papers or essays are submitted, they should exhibit some unity of aim.

Every Candidate must supply full information as to the authorities and materials which he has used.

The work must be printed and placed in the hands of the Registrar to be submitted to the Examiners at least two months before the date of the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain the Degree.

If a Candidate has received his training in another University, he must produce detailed evidence as to his studies during his undergraduate course, and must declare, in writing, that his work has not previously been submitted as an exercise for a Degree at any other University.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted shall have power to question the author upon his work, either viva voce or in writing.

Degrees in Divinity.—All exercises and examinations necessary to the attainment of Degrees in Divinity are under the control of a Court consisting of the Regius Professor of Divinity or his permanent Deputy, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Biblical Greek, and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

All correspondence relative to Degrees in Divinity must be addressed to the Regius Professor, or to his permanent Deputy.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

I. Old Testament,
II. Hebrew,
III. New Testament,
IV. Dogmatic Theology,
V. Ecclesiastical History, and
VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for the B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he

obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15*s*.

The Court, on sufficient reason being shown, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following:—

Division VII.

(1) Butler, *The Analogy*.
(2) The Article *Miracle*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*.
(3) Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*.
(4) A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson, omitting chaps. 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 23, 24.
(5) Swete, *The Apostles' Creed*.
(6) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, with Harold Browne's *Exposition*.

Candidates may substitute for (6) *The Westminster Confession of Faith*, *The Form of Presbyterial Church Government*, and *The Directory for Public Worship*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, which has been approved of by the Court, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present a printed Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Court. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner appointed by the Court, who, together with the Regius Professor, shall report to the Court on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of £26 for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see Law School.

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

For the ways in which Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain this Degree, see Law School.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Board.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M.Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Dental Science must be a Bachelor of Arts, must have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry, and passed the requisite Examinations.

Masters in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an Examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See Engineering School.)

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

Degrees in Music.—Candidates for Degrees in Music must matriculate in Arts, but are not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

Bachelor in Music.—The Examination for this Degree is divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—
   (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
   (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
   (*c*) Strict Counterpoint up to four parts.
   (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
   (*e*) The main outlines of musical history.
   (*f*) *Vivâ voce* on general knowledge of music.

Before entering for the Final Examination the Candidate must *either* submit an exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be either—

(1) a vocal cantata containing a solo, an unaccompanied quartet, a five-part chorus, and a four-part fugue with accompaniment for strings only;

or,

(2) a string quartet containing the usual four movements.

The exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination. They need not be publicly performed unless the candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors and Doctors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge can proceed *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Dublin on payment of the necessary fees.

B. Should the candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1913][a]:—

Pianoforte: *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude and fugue in E (Book i, No. 9).
Schumann.—Papillons;

or,

Organ: *J. S. Bach.*—Sonata in C major, No. 5 (first movement).
Rheinberger.—Sonata in E flat minor, No. 6 (first movement).

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to transpose and also to play at sight.

[a] The pieces chosen for the year 1914 are the following:—
Pianoforte: *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude and fugue in B flat (Book i, No. 21).
Chopin.—Ballade in A flat.
Organ: *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude in C minor (Peter's edition, vol. 2).
Saint-Saens.—Fantaisie in E flat.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination; and successful candidates may sit for that examination at once.

2. *Final Examination*:—

(*a*) Harmony up to five parts.
(*b*) Counterpoint up to five parts, strict and free.
(*c*) Double counterpoint.
(*d*) Canon in two parts.
(*e*) Fugal construction.
(*f*) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
(*g*) Critical and historical questions.
(*h*) *Vivâ voce* principally to test the candidate's acquaintance with admitted masterpieces.

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must be Mus. Bac. of the University of Dublin. Before sitting for the examination the candidate must *either* submit an Exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be *either*—

(1) A work for voices and orchestra, comprising—
(*a*) An overture or introduction,
(*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts,
(*c*) At least one solo with orchestra,
(*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing;

or,

(2) A symphony for full orchestra in the usual four movements.

Exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination.

B. Should the Candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1913][a]:—

Pianoforte: *Beethoven.*—Sonata in C major, No. 21 (Waldstein).
Schumann.—Etudes symphoniques;

Or,

Organ: *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude and fugue in G major (Peters, vol. ii).
Harwood.—Dithyramb.

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to extemporize and to read a fairly easy orchestral score.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination, and successful Candidates may sit for that Examination at once.

The Examination will include:—

(*a*) Harmony and free counterpoint up to eight parts.
(*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
(*c*) Canon up to four parts.
(*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.

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[a] The pieces chosen for the year 1914 are the following:—
Pianoforte: *J. S. Bach.*—Chromatic Fantasia. *Chopin.*—Polonaise in A flat.
Organ: *J. S. Bach.*—Passacaglia in C minor (Peters, vol. i). *Mozart.*—Fantasia in F minor and major (Best's Arrangements).

(*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
(*f*) Critical and historical questions.
(*g*) *Viva voce*, principally to test the Candidate's knowledge of the works of the Great Masters.

All the several Musical Examinations are held concurrently, twice a year, in June and December, on days announced in the Calendar.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
Bachelor of Music,[a] 10
Doctor of Music 20

Regulations as to the payment of the Fees of £10 and £20 for Degrees in Music (adopted by the Board, Jan. 15, 1898) :—

A Candidate for Mus. Bac. pays £2 on presenting himself for Examination; £3 on sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £5 on passing his Final Examination.

A Candidate for Mus Doc. pays £5 on sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £15 on passing his Final Examination.

A Candidate failing in any one Examination will be admitted to the next following Examination only of the same grade without payment. If he then fail, the Examination must be commenced *de novo*.

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions :—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.

2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.

3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.

4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Board of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

"No Degree from these Universities will be accepted by the Board for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has passed an Arts Course in his University equivalent

[a] If Candidate is a B.A. of the University, the fee is only £5.

to that of this College." (Resolutions of the Board, June 15, 1908, June 22, 1912.)

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Scientiae Baccalaureus,	10	0	0
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
——— Doctor,	26	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
——— Doctor,	22	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
——— Doctor,	13	0	0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0	0
——— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister,	10	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
,, ,, for Graduates,	5	0	0
,, Doctor,	20	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3*s*.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3*s*. (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., B.D., D.D, LL.B, LL.D., M.A.I., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., Sc.B., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., B. Dent. Sc., M. Dent. Sc., and B.A.I., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by

unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Civil Engineering, and Dental Science, will be found under the Regulations of the several Schools.

Representation of the University in Parliament.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any

[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote. Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DENTAL SCIENCE, BACHELORS IN SCIENCE, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the days of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the last day of Entrance.*

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s.* 3*d.* Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Supplemental Hilary Term Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3*s.* for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15*s.*, in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(*d*). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due ; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(*e*). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15*s.*, and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid

at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.

2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885.)

3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Board (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact:

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE:

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15*s.* for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877; March 16, 1878; January 20, 1883; June 23, 1885; July 1, 1886; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4*s*. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.30 o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at 8.30 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.45 o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5*s*. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5*s.* a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10*s.* for the week instead of 11*s.* 8*d.* If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8*s.* 4*d.* instead of 11*s.* 8*d.*

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (*i. e.* the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5*s.* If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4*s.*, and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.* If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.*

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1*s.* a day during Short Commons, an 1*s.* 8*d.* a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee:—the Senior Dean; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, SC.D.; A. Francis Dixon, SC.D.; H. H. Dixon, SC.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules:—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.
2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.
3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.
4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years, on Nov. 28, 1908, and was re-appointed in 1912, on condition of his undertaking the duty of inspecting the residences of the College skips.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. Those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks at the Midsummer Entrance Examination are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; *and any one of the following Languages*:—Greek; French, Coppée, Contes Choisis (ed. Skeat, Macmillan); German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *vivâ voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examinatiou in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry[a] is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information may be obtained on application.)

[a] In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

Additional Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrances.

Candidates answer in the French or German paper on the first day, and in the following course on the third day:—Geometry and Algebra; Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition; and an examination *viva voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

3rd. Extra Exhibitions or Prizes may also be granted by the Board to deserving Candidates on the results of the Examinations for Junior Exhibitions and Sizarships.

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1913.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew.[a]
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.
12. Modern Irish.

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

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[a] Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize, except in the absence of other deserving Candidates.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Pancoast, Introduction to English Literature, Part ii., chapters 4 and 5; Part iii., chapter 2, and Part iv., chap. i.
Shakspere, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Gardiner, Student's History of England.
Seeley, The Expansion of England.
Trevelyan, England under the Stuarts.
} 130 marks.

Gregory, Structural, Physical, and Comparative Geography, ...
} 70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
Corneille: Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.).
Balzac: Pierrette. (Oxford University Press.)

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. and III.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Dion-Ḃnollaċ Ḟonair Ḟeara an 'Ḃinn.

Experimental Science.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemistry*, which are as follows:—

Experimental Physics—Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemistry—Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, *Zoology*, *Botany*, and *Geology*, which are as follows:—

Zoology—Thomson's Outlines of Zoology, Chaps. i. and ii.
External structure of the Lobster or Crayfish, Insect, Frog, Bird.
Life-history of Frog, and Butterfly or Moth.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. vi.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4. Sizarships.

Sizars are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1*s*. 3*d*.

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of October in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete. In case of failure to comply with this rule, the merits of the case are to be considered by the Senior Lecturer.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University; *or* (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University; *or* (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, *or* any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, *or* any *one* of the following portions of Horace :—(*a*) Odes, (*b*) Satires, (*c*) Epistles, including the Ars Poetica.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C. ; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks ; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, and of the circle in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression — Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem—Logarithms — Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.–xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion ; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces ; equilibrium under coplanar forces ; polygon of forces ; simple applications of graphic methods ; simple machines ; work and energy.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . .	C. Delavigne: Louis XI. (ed. Eve). Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed Ropes).
German, . .	Gustav Freytag: Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.–xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.–xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course:—

(*a*) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.

(*b*) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.

(*c*) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books:—

Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, "not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

Sizarship Exhibitions.

On November 18, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That, pending the obtaining of an ordinance to legalize the use of the name "Sizar" the Board shall award in this year, and if necessary in subsequent years, such a number of special Sizarship Exhibitions, equal in value to Sizarships, that in effect the number of Sizars elected shall be about ten.

That Students elected to such exhibitions shall be granted free Commons, and (subject to the consent of the Tutors) be exempted from Half-yearly Fees, and pay an Entrance Fee of £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate

[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have *passed* the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student without Privileges is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6. *Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday before the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which a Student without Privileges is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*) He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*) He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*, and further papers may also be set. Term Examinations commence in the forenoon at half-past nine, and in the afternoon at two o'clock; on the *vivâ voce* days a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17. *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following:—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p.* & *v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic. Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables. A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*: Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i. French, Mérimée, Colomba. German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—*continued.*

English Composition, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Quentin Durward ; *or*, Selections from Tennyson, Tiresias and other Poems (ed. Rowe and Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Mathematics, ...	Geometry, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
Languages (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Bks. II. and VII., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* : Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX. French, Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Blocus. German, Auerbach, Barfüssele.
English Composition, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Marmion ; *or*, De Quincey, English Mail Coach and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Mathematics, ...	Geometry as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
Languages (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* : Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis. French, Michelet, Jeanne d'Arc (Hachette). German, Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts. (Selections : Hölderlin, Eichendorff, Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer, Heine, Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel, Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)
English Composition, . .	Shakspere, Twelfth Night. Addison, Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's Selections from the *Spectator*) (*p.*).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Senior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures—one Course in Science, and one in Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Cicero, Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :— Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end chap. 99. French, G. Sand, La Mare au Diable. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics :—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
	French, Berthon, Selection of Modern French Verse.
	German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raubgraf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life. Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
	Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
	Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics, as before.
	Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books IV., VI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Homer, Iliad, Books XXII., XXIV.
	French, Molière, Le Misanthrope. (Clarendon Press.)
	German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Shakspere, Richard III. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are :—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see "Jellett Prizes").

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see "Senior Exhibitions").

21. Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years.

(*a*) Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year. (But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

(*b*) A special Arts Course has been arranged for Medical and Dental Students. See "Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students."

(*c*) Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures of the Junior Freshman or of the Senior Freshman Year.

(*d*) Agricultural students are allowed certain privileges. See "Professional Privileges of Agricultural Students."

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students, see under that heading.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following five—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

23. *Keeping of Terms by Lectures.*

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the five languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in

Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

To obtain credit in History, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Constitutional History and in Economic History.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

24. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examination held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

Or,

(*b*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*c*) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on certain prescribed Courses of instruction. For particulars, see Professional Privileges of Army Students.

Or,

(*e*) Attendance, during the Term, on three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

[a] On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Junior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Compulsory Courses:—

Logic, ...	As read in Senior Freshman year.
Mathematical Physics,	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year. Hydrostatics[a]:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons. Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.
English Composition, .	L. Stephen: Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot: English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following five).

Greek, ...	Thucydides, Bk. vii.
Latin, ...	Tacitus, Agricola.
French, ...	Daudet, Contes du Lundi.
German, ...	Weitbrecht, Deutsche Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Göschen, 161), p. 51 to end.
Irish, ...	Diarmuid ⁊ Gráinne, ed. O'Duffy (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language).

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).
3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).
4. History—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.
5. Education—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. ii., iii.
   Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 7-82.
   Adams, Herbartian Psychology.

[a] See note a, page 50.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Logic,	As before.
Mathematical Physics,	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
Astronomy,	Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
English Composition,	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection:—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies.

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following five).

Greek,	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs i., ii., iii., and Philippic i.
Latin,	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
French,	Balzac, Eugénie Grandet (in Oxford Higher French Series).
German,	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, i. & ii.
Irish,	Eaċtra Lomnoċtáin, ed. Bergin and Mac Neill.

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. History—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended).

5. Education—Monroe, History, Chap. iv., Chap. v. to p. 292.
Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 83–158.
Welton, Logical Bases of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Psychology,	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters xiv.–xvii. (inclusive).
Mathematical Physics,	As before.
Astronomy,	As before.
English Composition,	Creighton: Queen Elizabeth. Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following five).

Greek, ...	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.
Latin, ...	Horace, Satires.
French, ...	R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
German, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.
Irish, ...	P. O'Leary, Séadna.

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. History—English and French History from 1485 to 1815.

5. Education—Monroe, History, p. 292 to end of Chap. vi.
Bagley, The Educative Process, Chaps. i.-xvii.

26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

Hilary Examination.

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).
Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, iquid manometer).
Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).
Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat:

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).
Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids;* Dulong's method,* and apparent expansion in glass* for liquids; air thermometer method* for gases).
Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).
Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.).
Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).
Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures*).
Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters,* Dulong and Petit's law).
Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling*).
Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method*).
Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter*).
Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.
Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment.)

Trinity Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Electricity:

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).
Distribution on one conductor (proof plane,* hollow conductor*).
Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment,* Leyden jar).
Electroscope (gold leaf, charging,* and testing* kind of electrification).
Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).
Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).
Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).
Laws of magnetic induction (magnets* and magnetic* substances).
Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip*).
Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).
Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).
Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's and Le Clanché cells).
Laws of electrolysis (gas* and copper voltameters,* electroplating,* lead batteries).
Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter,* glow and arc lamps).

Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).
Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).
Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

Michaelmas Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light:

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

Chemistry.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

Hilary Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry:—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

Trinity Examination.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

Michaelmas Examination.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY, (2) . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1–26, 136–152, and 233–238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY, (2) . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.

Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY, (2) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.

Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26–141, 152–199, and 238–283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical and Dental Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law*, *Engineering*, *Indian Civil Service*, and *Agricultural Students* who fulfil the conditions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), § 24, for the *entire year* (*i.e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

For the conditions under which *Army Students* are given similar privileges see Army School.

The Arts Course of *Medical* and *Dental Students* is given under that heading.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to

[a] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical and Dental Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination: see § 32.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, the Army School, or the School of Agriculture, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical and Dental Students and Engineering Students who have passed the Engineering Degree Examination must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

To obtain credit in Political and Economic Science, Senior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Political Science and in Economics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

Senior Sophisters may be allowed to keep a Term by attendance, to the satisfaction of the Lecturers, at the Lectures in any two Moderatorship Courses, to be approved by the Senior Lecturer, subject to an appeal to the Board.

Senior Sophister Year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As read in Junior Sophister year.
PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS,	Stout, as before. Plato's Republic, Book iv (English translation). Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books i and ii (English translation). Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part i.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography. Crabbe: The Borough.

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).	*Greek*—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II. *Latin*—Cicero, de Officiis, Book III. *French*—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées. *German*—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini. *Irish*—Oide Chloinne Tuireann (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language.)
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . .	As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, ...	Ilbert's Parliament; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.

6. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chaps. vii., viii.
Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 169–277.
Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v., vi., vii. in Part I., and in Part II. Discourses i. and ii., iii., omitting § 1, 2, and iv., omitting § 4
Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ... As before.
ETHICS, ... Plato and Aristotle as before.
Rogers, as before and Part ii.
Butler's Sermons i, ii, and iii, with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
More: Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five), *Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
Latin—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV.
French—Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. Labiche et Martin, Le Voyage de M. Perrichon (ed. Wells, pub. Harrap).
German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
Irish—Bergin, Stories from Keating's History of Ireland.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, . . . J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12 inclusive); J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.
6. EDUCATION, . . Monroe, History, Chaps. ix., x., and xi. to p. 622.
Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 291–339.
Locke's Thoughts on Education.
Kant on Education.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ... As before.
ETHICS, ... Plato, Aristotle, Butler, and Rogers, as before.
MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books i and ii.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Shakspere: Julius Caesar. Seeley: Expansion of England.

Optional Courses:—

1. Mathematical Physics,	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following five),	*Greek*—Plato, De Republica, Book iii. *Latin*—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry. *French*—V. Hugo, Légende des Siècles (selection in Oxford Higher French Series). *German*—Faust, Erster Teil. *Irish*—Oiɔe loinne Uiṗniǯ and Oiɔe Ċloinne Uiṗ (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).
3. Experimental Science, .	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science, . . .	As in Course given below.
5. Political and Economic Science, ...	The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations, together with S. Low's Governance of England.
6. Education, ...	Monroe, History, p. 622 to end. Adams, omitting Chaps. iv., vii., viii., and ix. Bagley, Chaps. i.–xv. Newman, as before. Spencer, as before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

Experimental Physics.

(Hilary Examination.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching,* bending,* torsion*).
Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew-point, wet and dry bulb,* hygrometers).
Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin*).
Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(Trinity Examination.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant electrometer and standard capacity).

Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).

Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).

Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).

Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).

Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).

Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).

Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

(Degree Examination.)

As before.

Chemistry.

(Hilary Examination.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(Trinity Examination.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats ; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids

(Degree Examination.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives ; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Hilary Examination.

Zoology, (1)	All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
Botany, (2)	The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*. Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37–77, and 126–145.
Geology, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chap. jx., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
Botany, (2)	The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*). Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216–228, 266–271.
Geology, (3)	Watts, chaps. xvi.–xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

Degree Examination.

Zoology, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
Botany, (2)	All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Scott: Part ii., pp. 168–174, 189–201, and 290–306.
Geology, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

In the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10*s.* in books are awarded, one in each class, each Term, for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 40.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[1] The successful Candidates

[1] The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues: and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.[a]

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(*a*) Mathematics.
(*b*) Classics.
(*c*) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(*d*) Experimental Science.
(*e*) Natural Science.
(*f*) Modern History and Political Science.
(*g*) English Literature.
(*h*) French.
(*i*) German.
(*j*) Legal and Political Science.
(*k*) Old and Middle Irish.

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations. (Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.)

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

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[a] Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

RESOLVED—"That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

"That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

All Candidates for Moderatorship are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer of their intention to compete, stating the Courses in which they desire to present themselves, and the Special Subjects (if any) which they are taking. This notice must be given on or before June 15th of the year in which they intend to compete.

The dates of each Moderatorship Examination are not published in the Calendar. The Senior Lecturer, after receiving the information required on *or before* June 15th, arranges the dates and periods of each Moderatorship Examination, and publishes them before the end of Trinity Term. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, Dec. 7, 1910.)

In arranging the time table for Moderatorship Examinations, care is taken to afford equal opportunities to candidates for Studentships.

It is the duty of the Courts of Examiners for the several Moderatorships to secure that in the case of alternative papers an approximately uniform standard shall be maintained. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, March 8, 1911.)

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Examinations in the Freshman years are conducted both by papers and *vivâ voce*.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations,

to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark* (Church of Ireland). *The three other Gospels* (Presbyterian Church)
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's Horæ Paulinæ* (Church of Ireland). *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	The Church Catechism, and the first ten chapters of the Gospel of St. John (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Gospel of St. John, and A. W. Robinson's "The Church Catechism explained"* (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.* Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus. *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Leviticus (chaps.* 10, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25), *Numbers, and Deuteronomy* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy* (Presbyterian Church).
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings. *The Books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Historical Books* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	The first Book of Kings, chap. 13 to end, and the second Book of Kings (Church of Ireland). *The Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, and Malachi* (Church of Ireland). Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays* i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., .	Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians in Greek, and Revised Version. J. Armitage Robinson's *The Study of the Gospels.*
TRINITY EXAM., .	Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version. Westcott's *The Bible in the Church.*
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version. Blunt's *A History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries.*

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version. Leo the Great's *Letter to Flavian*, in Latin.
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version. Perry's *History of the Reformation in England.* Jewel's *The Apology of the Church of England.*
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions. A. B. Davidson's *Biblical and Literary Essays*, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with MacGregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

Senior Sophisters (Presbyterian Church).

Hilary Examination—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

Trinity Examination—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

Michaelmas Examination—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Admission of Women to Degrees.

1. Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient."

2. Royal Letters Patent received January 16th, 1904 :—

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

> "That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law."

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students: —

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

4. Regulations which Women Students are expected to observe.

(*Formulated in Hilary Term*, 1905; *Amended in Trinity Term*, 1908.)

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations: —

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.
2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.
3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.
4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.
5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.
6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.
7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

5. TRINITY HALL.

Residence for Women Students.

In the year 1908 the house and grounds, now known as Trinity Hall, were acquired by the University, and established as the official residence for those Women Students who do not reside with their parents or guardians. The adjoining house and grounds were purchased in 1910 by John Purser Griffith, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, and presented to the University, in memory of Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. In the grounds, which are about 10 acres in extent, the Dublin University Ladies' Hockey and Tennis Clubs have their field and courts; and Trinity Hall thus serves as one of the centres for the use of all Women Students, whether resident or non-resident.

Trinity Hall has direct tramway connexion with Trinity College either by the Palmerston Park or by the Dartry Road line.

Fees for the term of ten weeks for full board and residence, with a study bedroom, are from £12 to £15, according to the size of the room. There are a few double rooms, for which each of the joint-owners pays from £11 to £12. Personal expenses, such as laundry, are not included in these fees.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road.

Recognition of other Universities.

1. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

STUDENTS in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

2. Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities.

(Resolutions passed by the Board and Council, March 12, 1910, March 8, and May 10, 1911.)

1. That no Students or Graduates of any other University (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) should be allowed to take the B.A., unless they have kept at least two Academic years at T.C.D.

2. That no Student should be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three years of the prescribed curriculum in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

3. That any Student who is a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a University recognized by the Board and Council may be allowed, by special permission of the Board, credit for the two Freshman years and the Final Freshman Examination; and that such Student should be allowed to have his name placed on the College books as a rising Junior Sophister, upon payment of the final fee of the Senior Freshman year.

If it should appear that any such Student has not studied, as part of the approved Courses in the University at which he has graduated, any of the compulsory subjects for the Final Freshman Examination, then the Senior Lecturer should have power to require such Student to pass a qualifying examination in such subjects.

4. That the following Universities should be recognized under the foregoing rule, viz.:—the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales, and the National University of Ireland.

3. Terms of Admission of Royal University Students and Graduates, as adopted by the Board and Council.

(November 27, 1909.)

1. Students who have Matriculated in the Royal University, Ireland, on payment of the Entrance Fee, will be placed, without Examination, on the College books as rising Junior Freshmen.

2. Students who have passed the First Arts, Royal University, Ireland, will be granted one Junior Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from before the October Examination of the Junior Freshman year, they being liable for the November half-yearly Fee, and future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the First Arts not earlier than 1906; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

3. Students who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, may have their names placed on the books as rising Junior Sophisters on payment of the November half-yearly Fee, they being liable for future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the Second Arts not earlier than 1907; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

4. Graduates of the Royal University, Ireland, who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, not earlier than 1906, will be placed in the same position as those provided for in No. 3.

4. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

Provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They were to be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties.

They were reconsidered by the Board and Council on July 4, 1910, and are now as follows :—

1. On the completion of the two years' Course in Magee College in April, a Student of Magee College becomes eligible for the Final Freshman Examination in Trinity College in the following October. On passing that Examination he may return to Magee for the third year's Course there ; and after attending a Term of Lectures, and passing an Examination at the end of it, in the Junior Sophister Course of Trinity, will be credited with a Junior Sophister Term, and, on attending the Trinity Term of Lectures in Trinity College, will be credited with the Junior Sophister year.

2. A Student who wishes to postpone his Final Freshman Examination till the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in Trinity Term, after the completion of the third year's Course at Magee, will be allowed provisional credit for a Junior Sophister Term in Trinity, on attending the Lectures, and passing the Examination of the third year's Course in Magee, as in par. 1. The Term thus saved will be credited as a Junior Sophister Examination, when the Student shall have passed the Supplemental Final Freshman Enamination, and full credit will be given for the Junior Sophister year on the same conditions as in par. 1.

3. The Senior Sophister year will be kept in Trinity College by keeping the Michaelmas or Hilary Term of Lectures in Trinity College. Students who keep the fourth year of the Magee Course at Magee College may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term by keeping the Lectures of Trinity Term in Trinity College.

4 The Degree Examination may be taken by any Moderatorship, or by the ordinary Examination in December, or, in special cases, at the Degree Examinations in June.

5. Vested interests will be recognized and allowed—

(*a*) To those who are already on the College books.

(*b*) To those who have entered or shall have entered Magee College in 1909 or 1910, on the faith of the "General Regulations," published and largely circulated by Magee College.

5. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, M'Gill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

6. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,[a] will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz.:—

(1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).

(2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

The First B.Sc. (Agriculture) of the South African College, Capetown, of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, is accepted by the Board and Council as an Examination exempting Medical Students from the corresponding parts of the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

[a] The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, and Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904, was modified by the Board and Council on Dec. 7th, 1911, so that it is now as follows:—

I. That three Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for three years. The tenure of the Exhibitions while in Trinity College shall be subject to satisfactory progress in the Courses taken up by the Exhibitioner.

II. That the selection of Exhibitioners be made in South Africa and no longer in Trinity College, and by Nomination with or without Examination.

III. That the six University Colleges in South Africa be divided into two Groups, of three each, and in the following order:—

A.	B.
a_1. South African College, Capetown.	b_1. Victoria College, Stellenbosch.
a_2. Rhodes College, Grahamstown.	b_2. Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
a_3. Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.	b_3. Transvaal University College.

IV. That each Group shall nominate, in alternate years [(A) nominating in 1912, or sooner should special circumstances arise], three Exhibitioners, one from each College in the Group. These Nominations shall be made by the Professorial Staff, subject to confirmation by the Councils of the Colleges.

V. That if any College shall fail to nominate an Exhibitioner, the nomination shall pass to another College in the same Group, in the order of rotation.

VI. That in the selection of Exhibitioners, those should be chosen who, in the opinion of the Nominators, are best fitted, physically as well as intellectually, to derive benefit from Arts or Medical and other Studies in Trinity College.

VII. A Candidate for an Exhibition in Trinity College shall not be disqualified therefor, by reason of his holding any Exhibition or Scholarship in South Africa.

VIII. That the standing to be taken in Trinity College by each Exhibitioner shall be that described in I., II., III., above, as applicable to all Students from South Africa.

IX. That the scheme shall be in force for six years, but may be extended, or modified, or brought to an end, on notice being given in the fourth year.

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
SENIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics; Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Experimental Science; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature; Legal and Political Science.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Experimental Science; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz.:—

Mathematics.
Classics.
Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science
Engineering Science.
Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

§ I.—Mathematics.

[The books recommended by the Mathematical Committee are printed on a separate leaflet.

Credit will be given for style and neat arrangement of answers.

Candidates are expected to bring into the hall books of tables and Mathematical instruments. A practical paper will be set in each Freshman Term.

In Michaelmas Term a general paper will be set covering all the preceding Honor Course.]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Geometry.—Elementary theory of maxima and minima, mean centres, transversals (including harmonic and anharmonic ratios), poles and polars, inversion, coaxal circles, projection.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics, with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

Drawing of graphs.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and geometrical progressions; scales of notation; surds; quadratic equations and simultaneous equations of the second degree; permutations and combinations; binomial theorem for a positive integral index.

Trigonometry.—To the end of solution of plane triangles; use of logarithms; numerical solution of triangles.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of right line and circle. Graphic solution of equations.

Algebra.—Elementary convergence of series, binomial theorem, logarithms, exponential and logarithmic series, partial fractions, elementary continued fractions, algebraic series, relation between the roots and coefficients of a rational integral algebraic equation. Elementary symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem. Exponential forms of trigonometrical functions. Trigonometrical series. Expression of trigonometrical functions by infinite products.

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of the general conic, and of central conics and parabola in their simplest forms.

Spherical Trigonometry.—Relation between the sides and angles of a spherical triangle, radii of inscribed and circumscribed circles: spherical excess.

Algebra.—Theory of convergence of series (continued), rational and irrational numbers, the continuum.

Differential Calculus.—Continuity and discontinuity of functions; limits of functions; differential calculus to the end of Taylor's theorem for one variable.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary integration; integration between limits.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces; equilibrium under coplanar forces; polygon of forces; simple applications of graphic methods; simple machines; work and energy.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Algebra.—Elementary determinants.

Differential Calculus.—Maxima and minima of functions of one variable; partial differentiation; elementary application of the differential calculus to plane curves (tangents, normals, curvature).

Integral Calculus.—Integration of rational functions; integration by successive reduction; elementary application of the integral calculus to areas and lengths.

Statics.—Equilibrium under coplanar forces, excluding friction; virtual work.

Dynamics.—Rectilinear motion of a particle; harmonic motion; projectiles; constrained uniplanar motion under gravity.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Differential Calculus.—Calculation of the effects of small errors; successive partial differentiation; extension of Taylor's theorem to several variables; asymptotes; plotting of curves; envelopes.

Integral Calculus.—Integration by rationalization; areas and lengths of curves.

Analytical Geometry.—The plane and right line in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates.

Statics.—Equilibrium of bodies under coplanar forces, including the general theory of friction; graphic statics; application of the calculus to finding centres of gravity.

Dynamics.—Motion of a particle under a central force.

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Analytical Geometry. — Central quadrics in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Differential Equations.—Equations of first order, and linear equations with constant coefficients (two variables).

Attractions.—Elementary theory of attraction and potential for particles; uniform plane and spherical distributions of matter; tubes of force.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary theory of multiple integrals, with applications to the determination of volumes and surfaces, and centres of gravity of solids.

Algebra.—Solution of cubic and biquadratic; symmetric functions; Sturm's theorem; Horner's method of approximation.

Dynamics.—Constrained motion of a particle; motion of a particle in a resisting medium.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Differential Equations.—Well-known miscellaneous methods, homogeneous equations, exact equations, ordinary linear differential equations (two variables).

Integral Calculus.—Integrals of inertia.

Analysis.—The complex variable, theory of power series, absolute convergence, multiplication of power series.

Elliptic integrals.—Addition theorem in Jacobi's notation ($\mathrm{sn}\, u$, $\mathrm{cn}\, u$, $\mathrm{dn}\, u$).

Dynamics.—General principles, energy, momentum; motion of a rigid body parallel to a fixed plane.

Statics.—General equations of equilibrium in three dimensions, wrenches; equilibrium of strings under coplanar forces.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Differential Equations.—Integration by series of Legendre's and Bessel's equations; Riccati's equation; the differential equation satisfied by the hypergeometric series.

Analysis.—Fundamental properties of analytic functions; Taylor's Laurent's and Liouville's theorems; residues, with simple applications to the evaluation of definite integrals.

Attractions.—General theory of potential, Green's theorem, elementary applications of spherical harmonics, inversion, images. (Attraction of quadrics excluded.)

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point, resultant pressure over areas, general equations of equilibrium, equilibrium of floating bodies when the fluid is at rest or rotating as a rigid body.

[End of Scholarship Course.]

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Geometry.—Confocal quadrics; general theory of surfaces in rectangular Cartesian coordinates; curvature of surfaces and twisted curves.

Differential equations.—Total differential equations and simultaneous equations.

Higher Analysis.—Uniform convergence; asymptotic expansions.

Dynamics.—Motion of a rigid body in three-dimensions, screws, Euler's equations.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the book as in the Course for Moderatorship.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270, 279.

Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to Article 207, inclusive.

Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 122–205, inclusive.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the remainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omitting Articles 305–310, inclusive.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section 3, Chap. i., and Article 69.

Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts 262-274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366, 375, 376, all inclusive.

Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chapters.

(New Course to begin in Michaelmas Term, 1914.)

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Geometry.—Torsion of curves; homogeneous equations of curves and surfaces.

Differential Equations.—Partial differential equations of the first order, Lagrange's and Charpit's methods.

Higher Analysis. — Fourier's series, elementary properties of gamma-functions, of Legendre's and Bessel's functions, and of spherical harmonics.

Dynamics. — Lagrange's generalized equations of motion; small oscillations.

Attractions.—Attractions of quadrics.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Geometry and Algebra.—Invariants and covariants of the binary cubic and binary quartic. Invariants and covariants of homogeneous quadratic forms in three variables.

Hydrodynamics. — Fundamental property of a fluid, Euler's and Lagrange's forms of the equations of motion, Weber's transformation; steady motion; velocity potential, Stokes' theorem, irrotational motion in simply connected and multiply connected regions, Green's theorem; sources and sinks, images; stream function in two dimensions; motion of a circular cylinder in an infinite liquid; vessel in the shape of an elliptic or equilateral prism rotating uniformly; motion of a sphere in an infinite liquid; Stokes' stream-function; vortex motion, expression of velocities in terms of expansion and rotation, velocity potential due to a vortex, vortex sheets; rectilinear vortices.

Trinity Lectures.

Higher Analysis.—Doubly periodic functions, elementary properties of the functions $\sigma(u)$, $\zeta(u)$, $p(u)$, $\mathrm{sn}(u)$, $\mathrm{cn}(u)$, $\mathrm{dn}(u)$.

Elasticity.—Heterogeneous strain, heterogeneous stress; expressions of stress in terms of strain, strain-energy-function; equations of equilibrium; spherical shells under uniform normal pressure; cylindrical shells under uniform surface-tractions; torsion of a prism when the cross-section is an ellipse, an equilateral triangle, or a rectangle; equilibrium of thin beams assuming the bending moment proportional to the curvature, equation of three moments.

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§ II.—Classics.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:—

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Euripides:—*Medea*, *Bacchae*; Hercules Furens. Horace:—*Odes*, *Epodes*, *Carmen Seculare*. Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV., inclusive.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Homer:—*Odyssey*, *Books* VI. IX. XXI. XXII.; Odyssey, Books X.–XVII., inclusive. Virgil, *Æeneid*, *Books* I., II., III., V.; Æneid, Books IV., VI., VII.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Herodotus:—*Books* I. VIII.; Books VI. VII. Livy:—*Books* XXI. XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Plato:—*Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*; Phaedo. Cicero:—*Pro Milone*, *Philippic* II; *Cicero in his Letters* I.–XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters, XXXIV.-LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Sophocles:—*Ajax*, *Antigone*; Philoctetes. Plautus:—*Trinummus*, *Miles*; Captivi. Terence:—*Phormio*.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Homer:—*Iliad*, *Books* XXI.–XXIV., inclusive; Iliad, Books XIII.–XX., inclusive. Virgil:—*Aeneid*, *Books* IV. VI. VIII. IX.; Aeneid, Books VII. X. XI. XII. Ovid:—*Metamorphoses*, Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Thucydides:—*Books* I. VII.; Books III. IV. Tacitus:—*Agricola*; *Histories*, *Books* I. II. Histories, Books III. IV.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Demosthenes : — *Olynthiacs*, *Philippic* I., *De Corona*. Aeschines :—In Ctesiphontem. Juvenal :—*Satires* I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. Persius :—Satires I. II. III. V. VI.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Aeschylus : — *Prometheus Vinctus ; Agamemnon*, Septem contra Thebas. Lucretius :—*Books* I. II. ; Books III. V. VI. Horace :—*Satires*.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Aristotle :—*Nicomachean Ethics*, *Books* II. VI. ; Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V. Cicero : — *De Officiis* ; De Finibus, Books I. II. III. ; Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
Hilary Lect and Trinity Exam.	Plato :—*De Republica*, *Books* I. II. III. ; De Republica, Books IV. V. Virgil :—*Eclogues* and *Georgics*. Horace :—*Epistles*, *including the Art of Poetry*.

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology ; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Greek, .	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman, .	Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, .	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5. Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, .	Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, .	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2. Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, .	How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, chapters 40 and 41.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

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§ III.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, candidates will be examined in their general knowledge of the subject, period, or school under study.

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Formal Logic.

Course of reading recommended:—

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, Chaps. i–xvi.
Keynes' *Formal Logic*, Pt. iii, Chaps. i–iv (Fourth Edition).

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*.
Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. i.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended :—

Höffding's *Psychology*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Bks. i and ii.

SOPHISTER COURSE.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked ; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

English Pre-Kantian Philosophy.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. ii and iv.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, to the end of the *Analytic*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, the *Dialectic* and *Methodology*.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Ancient Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic.*
Aristotle's *Ethics.*

HILARY LECTURES.

Modern Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphyic of Morals.*
Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason.*
Butler's *Sermons* and *Nature of Virtue.*
Spencer's *Data of Ethics.*
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism.*

TRINITY LECTURES.

The Philosophy of Hegel.

Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Subjective Logic,* Introductory Chapters and Section 1.

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§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum,

impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicles and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume, change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

Trinity Examination.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

Michaelmas Examination.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes, Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

Note.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics. — Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter. Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power. B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

Trinity Term.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

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§ V.—Natural Science.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Zoology, . .	Entrance Prize Course. Thomson's Outlines, chaps. III. and V. Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra. External Structure of Earthworm, Mya, or Anodonta, Spider, and Snail. Life-history of Zoophyte.
Botany, . .	The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus, Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum, Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)
Geology . .	Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. xiii.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . As before.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. iv. and xxvii.
General internal morphology of Fish, Frog, Bird, and Mammal.

BOTANY, . . As before, with the morphology and physiology of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia, Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion, Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Drapernaldia, Pellia, Sphagnum, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . Huxley's Physiography.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii., sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Huxley's Physiography and Watts' Geology for Beginners may be consulted.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii. Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before. A practical acquaintance with the common minerals and rocks, described in Watts' Geology for Beginners, will be expected of the Candidate. (Access to specimens can be obtained by application to the Professor.)

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before; with Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.

BOTANY, ... As before.

GEOLOGY, ... Watts' Geology for Beginners, and Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.

BOTANY, ... As before.

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term (Lapworth's Intermediate Text-Book of Geology, Part III.; or Geikie's Class-Book of Geology, chap. xvi. to end, may be consulted).

§ VI.—Modern History and Political Science.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 449–1485.
European History, 476–1494.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

Hilary Examination.

A. English and Irish History, 449–1066. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *England before the Norman Conquest.*
Richey, . *Short History of the Irish People*, chaps. 1–5.]

B. European History, 476–918. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *The Dark Ages.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 1–6.
Davis, . *Charlemagne.*]

Trinity Examination.

A. English and Irish History, 1066–1272. (*One paper*) :

[Davis, . *England under the Normans and Angevins.*
Richey, . *Short History of the Irish People*, chaps. 6–8.]

B. European History, 918–1273. (*One paper*) :

[Tout, . *The Empire and the Papacy.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 6–13.
Fisher, . *The Medieval Empire*, chaps. 1, 3, 7, 10.]

Michaelmas Examination.

A. English and Irish History, 1272–1485. (*Two papers*) :

[Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. III and IV.
Trevelyan, . *England in the Age of Wycliffe.*
Gardiner, . Introduction to *The Paston Letters.*
Bagwell, . *Ireland under the Tudors*, chaps. 5–7.
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chap. 2.]

B. European History, 1273–1494. (*Two papers*) :

[Lodge, . *The Close of the Middle Ages.*
Lavisse et Rambaud, . } *Histoire Générale*, vol. III, chaps. 1–6.
Armstrong, . *Lorenzo de' Medici.*]

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 1485–1801.
European History, 1494–1814.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1485–1601. (*One paper*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vol. v.
Pollard, . *Henry VIII.*
Creighton, . *Queen Elizabeth.*
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chaps. 3, 4.

B. European History, 1494–1598. (*One paper*):

Johnson, . *Europe in the Sixteenth Century.*
The Cambridge Modern History, vol. I, chap. 19.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1601–1714. (*One paper*):

Trevelyan, . *England under the Stuarts.*
Firth, . *Oliver Cromwell.*
Gardiner, . *Cromwell's Place in History.*
Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.* chap. 1.

The Cambridge Modern History, vols. IV, chap. 18; V, chap. 10.

B. European History, 1598–1715. (*One paper*):

Wakeman, . *The Ascendancy of France.*
Acton, . *Lectures on Modern History*, chaps. 9–15.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1714–1801. (*Two papers*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. IX and X.
Morley, . *Walpole.*
Morley, . *Burke.*
Rosebery, . *Pitt.*
Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*, chaps. 2–5, 7, 8, 12, 13.

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VI, chap. 14.

B. European History, 1715–1814. (*Two Papers*):

Hassall, . *The Balance of Power.*
Morse Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe.*
Johnston, . *History of the French Revolution.*
Rose, . *Napoleonic Studies.*

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, to 1307. (*One paper*):
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
M'Kechnie, . *Magna Carta.* Historical Introduction.
Stubbs, . *The Constitutional History of England*, chaps. 15 and 19.
Petit-Dutaillis, . *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History. The First Three Crusades. (*One paper*):
[Stevenson, . *The Crusaders in the East.*
Sybel, . *History and Literature of the Crusades.*
Stubbs, . Preface to *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi* (Rolls Series).
Archer, . *The Crusade of Richard I.*
Oman, . *The Art of War in the Middle Ages.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History to 1600.
[Meredith, . *Economic History of England.* Introduction, Books I and II.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, to 1625. (*One paper*):
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
Dicey, . *The Privy Council.*
Prothero, . Introduction to *Select Statutes, etc., 1558–1625.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History. The Thirty Years' War. (*One paper*):
[Gindely, . *History of the Thirty Years' War.*
Gardiner, . *The Thirty Years' War.*
Fletcher, . *Gustavus Adolphus.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1600–1760.
[Meredith, . *Economic History.* Book III.
Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, from 1625. (*One paper*):
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
Gardiner, . Introduction to *Constitutional Documents, 1625-1660.*
Dicey, . *The Law of the Constitution.*
Low, . *The Governance of England.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History, 1814–1878. (*One paper*):
[Seignobos, . *Political History of Contemporary Europe.*
Bolton King, . *A History of Italian Unity.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1760–1900.
[Meredith, . *Economic History.* Book IV.
Toynbee, . *Industrial Revolution.*]

§ VII.—Modern Literature.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xii. inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Julius Cæsar, As You Like It.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books i. and ii.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer.
Wordsworth, Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts i., ii.; and Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part i. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
Tennyson, The Princess.

Trinity Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Richard II., Twelfth Night.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books iii. and iv.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag).
Sheridan, The Critic.
Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.
Crabbe, The Borough, Letters 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Michaelmas Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Hamlet, The Tempest.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Allingham, Ballad Book.
Hales, Longer English Poems.
Lamb, Essays of Elia (First Series).
Tennyson, Poems (Macmillan's edition in one volume, pp. 28–165, beginning with the Lady of Shalott, and ending with Lucretius.
Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture.

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women, Knight's Tale. Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale.
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book i.; Mother Hubberd's Tale.
More, Utopia, with Roper's Life of More (ed. Lumby, Pitt Press Series).

Trinity Examination.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesy.
The Coverley Papers from the Spectator (ed. M. Myers, Clarendon Press).
Pope, Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Epistle to Arbuthnot, Epistle to Augustus, Epilogue to the Satires (Two Dialogues), Moral Essays.
Johnson, Lives of Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Michaelmas Examination.

Burns, Selections in Athenæum Press Series, ed. Dow.
Byron, The Giaour, Manfred, Vision of Judgment.
Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti.
Tennyson, Maud.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism (First Series).

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the French Language: Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.

3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Corneille: Nicomède. (P. de Julleville—Hachette.)
Racine: Andromaque. (Lanson—Hachette.)
Boileau, Poésies et Extraits des œuvres en prose (Brunetière—Hachette).
Balzac, Le Colonel Chabert (Clarendon Press).

Trinity Examination.

Molière: Les Précieuses Ridicules (Lanson—Hachette). Les Fâcheux (Fritsche—Weidemann, Berlin).
Molière: Les Femmes Savantes (ed. Lanson, pub. Hachette).
Maupassant: Contes et Nouvelles (1er et 2^{me} recuelis, published by Moritz Diensterweg, Frankfort).
Linthilhae: La Comédie (Dix-septième siècle).
Klincksieck: Chrestomathie der französischen Literatur des 17ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig) [prose].

Michaelmas Examination.

Linthilhac: La Comèdie (Dix-huitièwe siècle).
Marivaux: Théâtre (in *Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre*).
Klincksieck: Anthologie der französischen Literatur des 18ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig).
[Lesage, Montesquieu, prose of Marivaux, prose of Voltaire, Diderot (except Père de Famille), J. J. Rousseau, Bernardin de St. Pierre.]
Sainte-Beuve: Pages Choisies (Colin).

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Chateaubriand: Extraits (Brunetière—Hachette).
V. Hugo: Préface de Cromwell (Souriau—Société française d'imprimerie et de librairie).
V. Hugo, La Légende des Siècles (Clarendon Press).
G. Paris: Extraits de la Chanson de Roland (lines 1–425).

Trinity Examination.

Fromentin: Une Année dans le Sahel (Oxford Higher French Series).
Balzac: Eugénie Grandet (Calmann-Lévy).
V. Hugo: Le Rhin (Nelson).
G. Paris (*ut supra*): lines 426–815.

Michaelmas Examination.

Vigny: Moïse, Les Destinées, La Maison du Berger, La Mort du Loup, Le Mont des Oliviers, La Bouteille à la Mer.
Musset: Poésies Nouvelles (excluding Rolla). [In Dent's *Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre.*]
Gautier: Voyage en Italie (Pitt Press).
Renan: Souvenirs de Jeunesse.
G. Paris et Langlois: Chrestomathie du Moyen Age, pp. 3–11, 95–129, 239–251, 268–276.
Moréas: Les Stances.

GERMAN.

Honor Course in German.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Note.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

In the second and third divisions certain books are prescribed for examination purposes, as follows :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (Einleitung, 1. Teil, and 2. Teil, I. to p. 63).
Detlev von Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (2. Teil).
Auerbach, Barfüssele.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chap. xiii. to end.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.
Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.
Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Erster Abschnitt.
Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., Chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).
Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Zweiter Abschnitt.
Bürger, Gedichte. (Lenore, Raubgraf, Weiber von Weinsberg, Lied vom braven Mann, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Zechlied.)

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.
Feist, Die Deutsche Sprache.
Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. Candidates are permitted to take any two of the three languages—English, French, and German. The numbers of marks assigned to the two languages selected by a Candidate, are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, books xi., xii.).
Milton, Areopagitica.
Samuel Johnson, Life of Milton.
M. Pattison, Milton.

FRENCH, . Ronsard: Selected Poems (Lucas—Clarendon Press).
Du Bellay: Divers jeux rustiques et autres œuvres poétiques (Sansot); Les Regrets (Sansot).
Jodelle: Œuvres et mélanges poétiques choisis (Sansot).
Montaigne: Extraits (Petit de Julleville—Delagrave).
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Part iii.

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Wright, Middle High German Primer.
Luther, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 7).
Hans Sachs, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 24).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen I.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.
Schelling, Seventeenth Century Lyrics (Athenæum Press Series).
Samuel Johnson, Life of Cowley.
Bacon, Essays.
Izaak Walton, Lives of Donne, Wotton, and Herbert.
Marvell's Poems (excluding Satires) (ed. Aitken, Muses Library).

FRENCH, . Théophile de Viau: Les plus belles pages (Mercure de France), pp. 21–46, 72–99, 109–154.
Corneille: Polyeucte (P. de Julleville—Hachette); Don Sanche (Flammarion's *Édition Jouast*, vol. iv).
Racine: Athalie (ed. Bernardin, pub. Delagrave); Phèdre (Bernardin—Delagrave).
Molière: Le Misanthrope (Bibl. Roman.—Chatto & Windus).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iv.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVII^e^ siècle (Delagrave).

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen 1).
Sahr, Das deutsche Volkslied (Sammlung Göschen 25).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen II.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Shakspere, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, Henry V.
Coleridge, Lectures on Shakspere, pp. 183–394 (Bell & Son).
Dowden, Shakspere, his Mind and Art (last edition).
Lamb, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting Specimens from Garrick Plays).

FRENCH, . Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
Regnard: Le Joueur.
Piron: La Métromanie.
Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro, Essai sur le Genre Dramatique Sérieux (in Dent's *Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre*).
Destouches: La Fausse Agnès (*Bibliothèque Nationale*).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVIII^e^ siècle (Delagrave).

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts ii. and iii.
Walther von der Vogelweide (Sammlung Göschen 23).
Simplicius Simplicissimus (Sammlung Göschen 138).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen III.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.
The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.
[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1–10; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

Roman Law.

History of Roman Law: the Law of Persons.
[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction); Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

Constitutional History.

[Maitland, The Constitutional History of England.]

Political and Economic Science.

Scope and Method of Economics; Theory of Production and Exchange.
[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

International Law.

Sources and History of International Law; the Relations of States in Peace.
[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II.; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

Roman Law.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1–12; Sohm, Institutes.]

Constitutional Law and History.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

Political and Economic Science.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.
[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II.; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

International Law.

International Disputes: Belligerency: Neutrality.
[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV.; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

Roman Law.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]

(*b*) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]

(*c*) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.
The theory of taxation and public debts.
[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. v.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. v.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.
[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11–18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property, as in Junior Sophister Michaelmas Examination, together with the work of the ordinary Law Lectures in Michaelmas Term. Equity: The origin and development of the Court of Chancery; the general principles of Equity; the Law of Trusts.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; 1883, H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

(*b*) The Law of Torts.
[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property; the work of the ordinary Lectures of Hilary Term. Equity: the doctrines of Election, Conversion, Satisfaction, and Performance; Equitable relief on grounds of Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake; Equitable Remedies.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

(*b*) The Law of Easements.

Political and Economic Science.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.
[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History of Political Economy; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§ IX. Celtic Languages.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Strachan: Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.
Scéla na Esergi.
Dá Brón Flatha Nime.
Strachan, "Stories from the *Táin*."

(*b*) Grammar.

(*c*) Joyce: Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Imram Máiledúin.
Aislinge meic Conglinne.
Táin Bó Fráich.
The Würzburg Glosses, Epistle to the Romans.

(*b*) Grammar.

(*c*) Wakeman: Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Tochmarc Étáine.
The Würzburg Glosses, Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians.
Atkinson: Passions and Homilies.

(*b*) Grammar of Early Irish and Early Welsh. Thurneysen's and Strachan's handbooks are recommended.

(*c*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland, Vol. I.

(*d*) Welsh: Peredur ab Efrawc.

Moderatorships.

In the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS

Pure Mathematics:— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.
Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections i. and ii.
Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.–xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.
Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.–x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104–110, 119–119a, 123–125, all inclusive.
Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

Applied Mathematics: Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omitting Articles 270, 279, 305–310, inclusive.
Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Lamb's Hydrodynamics, chaps. i.; ii.; iii.; iv., articles 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68; v. articles 92, 93, 94, 95; vii. articles 145–153 (incl.) and 164.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS: Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42; 2–14, Article 55; 9, 10, Article 131; and Article 87.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i.; and Article 69.

Candidates are also liable for examination in matters treated of in the Moderatorship Lectures of the University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

In 1915 the Course for Moderatorship will be the same as the Honor Course in Mathematics.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1914.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Pythian Odes.
Aristophanes, Frogs.
Bucolici Graeci (Oxford text of Wilamowitz, pp. 1–120, omitting Theocritus II, IV, V, XII, XVIII, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, and the epigrams).
Aristotle, *περὶ ποιητικῆς*.

LATIN, . . Lucretius, Books III. and V.
Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators.
Quintilian, Institutio, Book X.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. The subjects for the paper of Essays will be chosen from the prescribed course in History, Literature, and Archæology.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

Holm, . . .	History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
Mahaffy, . .	History of Greek Literature.
Mommsen, . .	History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12–15; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9; Book III., chaps. 12–14; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13; Book V., chap. 12.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury, ...	Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1–25.
Tyrrell, . .	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1–8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages, ...	80
Four Compositions, ...	60
Special Course (*vivâ voce*), ...	60
Essays, ...	25
Philology, ...	25
History and Literature, ...	50
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined—

(*a*) On his general knowledge of the history and problems of philosophy (30 marks).

(*b*) On the following compulsory course (40 marks):—

Plato's *Republic*.
Aristotle's *Ethics*.
Descartes' *Meditations*.
Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.
Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.
Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*.
Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1.
Höffding's *Psychology*.

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination any *two* of the following Courses:—A, B, C, D, E, F (15 marks each), *or* Course G (30 marks), and shall give notice of his choice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy before the 20th of June preceding his examination.

A.

Greek Pre-Socratic and Platonic Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*, to the end of the Academia Vetus.

B.

The Aristotelian, Later Greek, and Mediaeval Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*, Aristoteles einsque discipuli, Sceptici antiquiores, Academici novi Sceptici recentiores, Philo Judaeus, Neoplatonici.

Wulf's *History of Mediaeval Philosophy*, Patristic Philosophy, and Mediaeval Philosophy to the middle of the fifteenth century.

C.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.—Course of reading recommended:—

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.

D.

Empirical Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Books ii and iv.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
James's *Pragmatism*.
Bergson's *Creative Evolution*.

E.

The Philosophy of Kant.—Course of reading recommended:—

Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*.

F.

The Philosophy of Hegel.—Course of reading recommended:—

Hegel's *Logic* (Part i of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).

G.

Ancient and Modern Ethics.—Course of reading recommended :—

Zeller's *Stoics and Epicureans*, Chaps. x–xii, xiv, xix-xxi.
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.
Butler's *Sermons* and *Nature of Virtue*.
Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason*.
Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.
Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.
Seth's *Ethical Principles*, Introduction.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) *Either* General Paper in Physics, *or* General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) *Either* Special Paper in Physics, *or* Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, *either* 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, *or* 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed which, until further notice, will be Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

In order to qualify for a Gold Medal, candidates must obtain not less than 35 per cent. in the secondary subject they have taken.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

General Courses.

Geology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Zoology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Botany, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Senior Sophister year will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

Special Courses for 1914.

Geology, . The Palæontology of the Older Palæozoic Rock.

Zoology, . Echinodermata.

Botany, . Photosynthesis and the Anatomy of the Organs of Carbon-assimilation.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

Physical.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light: the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

Organic.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaïnes, and ptomaïnes. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

Practical.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

Inorganic Chemistry,	Newth's Inorganic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry,	Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.)
Organic Chemistry,	Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry with Appendix. H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.)

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium, Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.
2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.
3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.
Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.
Wilson: Cell in Development and Heredity.
Verworn: General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell: its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books: as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs; of proteids and their cleavage products; of carbohydrates; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm; of muscle and nerve; of electrical organs.

Blood: its composition and properties; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation: Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration: The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion: Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism: Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.
Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.
Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.
Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Subjects.

(1) *General Pathology:*—
Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry:*—
Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology:*—
Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms. Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria. Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz.:—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.
(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.
The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.
The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.
Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

Notice of Candidature, with subjects chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285-1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaeteia (479–431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133–78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or **B.** Modern History, special period:—

The French Revolution: its history, causes, and antecedents.

The following books are specially prescribed:

Morse Stephens, . *Orators of the French Revolution* (omitting in vol. II Barère iv–xi incl. and Baudin).
Arthur Young, . *Travels in France* (ed. Betham Edwards).

The following books are recommended, but not as compulsory subjects of study:

Morse Stephens, . *The French Revolution.*
Aulard. . *The French Revolution* (ed. Miall).
Lavisse, . *Histoire de France*, vol. IX.
Morse Stephens, . *Revolutionary Europe.*

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VIII.

Taine, . *L'Ancien Régime.*
De Tocqueville, . *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution Française.*
Burke, . *Reflections on the French Revolution.*
Acton, . *Lectures on the French Revolution.*
Mahan, . *Influence of Sea power upon the French Revolution*, vol. I.
Morley, . *Rousseau.*
Morley, . *Voltaire.*

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Text of the Treatise 'Αθηναίων πολιτεία.
Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** English Constitutional History, to 1832.

[Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English Constitutional History, in the Junior Sophister year.]

A knowledge of the text of the following documents will be required:

The Charter of Liberties of Henry I.
The Constitutions of Clarendon.
Magna Carta.
Confirmatio Cartarum.
The Petition of Right.
The Instrument of Government.
The Habeas Corpus Amendment Act.
The Bill of Rights.
The Act of Settlement.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.
Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.
Cornewall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).
Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—
The outlines of Ancient Economic history.
or English Economic history.
The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).
Francotte (H.), L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.
Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).
Levasseur (E.), Histoire des classes ouvrières, Book I.

or **B.** Meredith, . *Economic History of England.*
Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*
Seebohm, . *English Village Community.*
Webb, . *History of Trade Unionism.*
Johnson, . *The Disappearance of the Small Landowner.*
Ashley, . *English Economic History.*
Rand, . *Selections illustrating Economic History.* Chaps. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 22.

VI.—Ancient and Modern History.

A. *For Candidates in Ancient History*:—

Greek Epigraphy (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates to consult the Professor of Ancient History for particulars.)

B. *For Candidates in Modern History*:—

English and Irish History, 449–1837 A.D. (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English and Irish History in the Freshman Years.)

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History for III. Constitutional History and V. Economic History.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. French Language and Literature.
III. German Language and Literature.

The successful candidates will be arranged in two separate lists:—

(1) English and one foreign language;
(2) French and German;

and the languages in which they have competed will be marked on the lists, and on the medals they obtain. The candidates in (2) will be required to answer in essays in English on French and German subjects to show their competence in English.

All Candidates must present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book ii.
Shakspere, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV., Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.

Marlowe, Edward II.
Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Wordsworth, The Prelude.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
Keats, Odes, Lamia.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.
Browning, Men and Women (ed. by Hadon, Clarendon Press).
Carlyle, Past and Present.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

Note.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. (*a*) A general knowledge of the history of French Literature, 1500–1789.
   (*b*) A general knowledge of the history of the French language and the grammar of modern French, including Phonetics, and the outlines of the historical development of French Prosody.
3. Questions on and translations from prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (*a*) A general knowledge of French Medieval Literature, Philology, and Prosody.
   (*b*) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (*a*) A general knowledge of the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789 to the present day).
   (*b*) Questions on the prescribed texts (1789–1910) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

Group 2 (compulsory).

(*a*) Brunetière: Histoire de la littérature française classique (vols. i, ii, iii).

(*b*) Bourciez, Eléments de Linguistique Romane (Klincksieck, Paris). [A general knowledge of pp. 25–399, 618–670, omitting references to Provençal.]

GROUP 3 (compulsory).

Rabelais: Extracts in Blackie's Little French Classics.
Tristan l'Hermite: Les plus belles pages (Mercure de France). pp. 21–176.
Renan: Essais de Morale et de Critique.
Corneille: Le Menteur, La Suite du Menteur, Discours sur l'art Dramatique [in Flammarion's *Édition Jouast*, vols. iii, iv, and v]; Œdipe.
Racine: Théâtre complet (ed. Bernardin, pub. Delagrave).
Molière: Le Malade Imaginaire.
Voltaire: Choix de Lettres (Brunel—Hachette).
Voltaire: Mahomet.

GROUP 4 (optional).

(*a*) G. Paris: La Littérature française au moyen age (Hachette).
Bourciez (*ut supra*), pp. 25–399, 618–670. [A detailed knowledge will be required.]
Brunot: Histoire de la Langue Française (Colin), vol. i.
(Questions will be asked specifically on pp. 61–217, and 296–347 only, but candidates should read carefully pp. 1–347).

(*b*) La Vie de Saint Alexis (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-âge).
Le Pélerinage de Charlemagne (Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem, ed. Koschwitz, pub. Reisland, Leipzig).
La Chanson de Roland (in Chatto & Windus' Bibl. Romanica).
Gormund et Isembard (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-âge).
La Chastelaine de Vergi (same series).
Adam le Bossu: Le Jeu de la Feuillée (same series).
Old French Lyrics (Testi Romanzi, No. 12, pub. Loescher, Rome).
Aucassin et Nicolette (ed. Suchier-Counson, published Schöningh, Paderborn).
Le Roman de la Rose (in Dent's Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre).
Villon: Lais et Testament (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-âge).

[*Note*—Candidates will be expected to show a detailed knowledge of the Picard and Norman dialects up to the end of the thirteenth century, as well as of Francien.]

GROUP 5 (optional).

(*a*) Brunetière: L'Evolution de la Poésie lyrique en France, Le Roman naturaliste, H. de Balzac.
T. de Visan: L'Attitude du lyrisme contemporain.

(*b*) Balzac: Père Goriot (Sanderson—Heath), Le Curé de Tours, Le Cabinet des Antiques (Bibl.-Roman—Chatto & Windus).
Barrès: Colette Baudoche.
V. Hugo: Les Burgraves.
Augier: Maître Guérin.
Becque: Les Corbeaux.
Stuart Merrill: Une Voix dans la Foule (pp. 9–14, 31–39, 75–108, 167–175, 185–206).
Barbey d'Aurévilly: Le Chevalier Destouches.
Leconte de Lisle: Poèmes Barbares.
Barrès: Amori et dolori sacrum, Les Amitiés françaises, Le Voyage de Sparte, La Colline Inspirée.
V. Hugo: Les Contemplations (Nelson).
Lemonnier: Le Petit Homme de Dieu, La Vie Belge.
Verlaine: Sagesse.
Vielé-Griffin: Plus Loin.
de Curel: Le Repas du Lion.
Jullien: Le Maître.

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows:—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

1. (*a*) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.
   (*b*) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.
2. (*a*) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).
   (*b*) General knowledge of the History of the German language (including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).
   (*c*) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory).

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.
2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).
3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

GROUP I., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik (Einleitung, 2. und 3. Abschnitt).
Sütterlin, Die Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, 2nd edition.

GROUP II., . Hartmann von Aue, Der arme Heinrich.
Goethe, Faust, Erster Teil.
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit Vol. i., Chaps. 4, 7, 10, 11.

GROUP III., . Lessing, Laokoon. Goethe, Aus meinem Leben. Books vii.–xi. (inclusive).
Schiller, Wallenstein Trilogie.
Grillparzer, König Ottokar.

GROUP IV., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Grammatik.
Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Primer.
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Paul, Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. Chaps. i.–iii., v., xx.–xxiii (inclusive).

Notice of Candidature, with groups chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to the several subjects are as follows:—

I. Roman Law: one paper (120 marks).

Candidates will be examined in the Course of Roman Law prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, together with a special portion of the Digest. In 1911, and until further notice, the portion will be—Titles, II. 14 (De Pactis), and XLIV. 7 (De Obligationibus et Actionibus).

II. Jurisprudence and International Law: one paper (100 marks).

(*a*) Jurisprudence.

Analytical and Historical Jurisprudence, as appointed in the Sophister Honor Courses.

(*b*) International Law.

The Course of International Law appointed for the Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year, to be studied in greater detail in one of the larger text-books (e.g. 'Hall's International Law'), together with a special topic of International Law. In 1914, and until further notice, this topic will be 'The Law of Contraband and Blockade.'

(*c*) Private International Law.

The general principles of the subject.
[Westlake, 'Private International Law.']

III. Constitutional History and Law, and Legal History: one paper (120 marks).

The Junior Sophister Honor Course studied in greater detail, together with the leading features of English legal institutions.

[Medley, English Constitutional History.
Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution,
Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.]

IV. Law of Property and Equity; General: one paper (120 marks).

The leading features of the Law of Property and the Principles of Equity, as treated in the Sophister Honor Courses.

V. Law of Property and Equity; Special: one paper (100 marks).

Until further notice, these subjects will be 'Easements' and 'Married Women's Property.'

VI. The Law of Obligations: one paper (120 marks).

The Law of Contract and Torts, as appointed for the Sophister Honor Courses.

VII. Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence: one paper (100 marks).

The Law of Evidence, as appointed for the Junior Sophister Honor Course, together with the general principles of Criminal Law.

[Stephen, Digest of Criminal Law.
Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law, Parts I. and II.]

VIII. Political Science: one paper (100 marks).

The general principles of Politics; the structure, functions, and development of the State; and the history of political theories, together with a prescribed text. Until further notice, the text will be—Rousseau, Social Contract (translated by Tozer).

[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics.
T. H. Green, Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.
Bluntschli, Theory of the State.]

IX. Economics: one paper (120 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, the subjects of Currency, Banking, Foreign Trade, and Socialism are appointed for special study:—

J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy (ed. Ashley);
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book iv;
Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking;
Clare, Money-Market Primer;
Rae, Contemporary Socialism.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship):—

I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.

II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Candidates for Moderatorships in Celtic Languages must give notice to the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

(*a*) Irish Texts—

The Würzburg Glosses.
Táin Bó Cúalnge (ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe, supplement to Ériu).
Fled Bricrend.
Fianaigecht (ed. Meyer, Todd Lecture Series).
Tri Bhir-Ghaoithe an Bháis.

(*b*) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(*c*) Composition in Irish.

(*d*) Irish Metric.

(*e*) Elements of Palæography.

(*f*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland.

Rhŷs and Brynmor-Jones: The Welsh People.

(*g*) Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, including the Reader.

The marks are assigned in the following scale:—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts, ...	350
2. Comparative Grammar, ...	150
3. Welsh Texts, ...	100
4. Joyce's and Rhŷs' books, as above, ...	200
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and *viva voce*), ..	200

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.—Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.– Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year*: (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year*: a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year*: (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year*: occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures on three days in each week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1904.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10*s.*, half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1*s.* each term.

Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12*s.* 6*d.* each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2*s.* each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3*s.* for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9*s.* for the first year, and £6 6*s.* for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7*s.*

Extern Students pay £12 12*s.* each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5*s.*

All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term. The Professor also receives Pupils at any time, at the rate of four guineas for twenty, or one guinea for four private lessons.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.
The Professor of Ancient History.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was originally established are contained in the following extract from the Register, dated February 22, 1794:—

"Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"Resolved:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

2. "That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. "That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. "That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College."

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

1. The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

2. The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The foregoing regulations have been altered by the following resolution of the Board of November 18, 1911:—

"That in order to carry out more fully the intentions of the testatrix Mrs. Anne Donnellan, in future the Donnellan Lectures shall be delivered in one of the public Halls of the College, and that the Board shall each year invite men of distinction to deliver three lectures on subjects agreed upon by the Board and Lecturer. This modification of conditions is to begin in 1913–14, and the selection of the Lecturer is to be made as usual a year in advance, that is, in November, 1912."

The fund invested produces annually about £62 10*s*.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1913-1914, The Right Rev. Charles Frederick D'Arcy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships:—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination:—

		Total.
Mathematics	Pure,	500
	Applied,	500
Classics,		800
Hebrew,		200
Mental and Moral Philosophy,		500
Experimental Science,		600

The marks for Classics are arranged as follows:—

	Total.
Four Papers of Passages,	280
Four Compositions,	160
Two Critical Papers,	60
Essay,	50
Paper in Ancient History,	85
Paper in Philology,	65
Four vivâ-voce Examinations (25 each),	100
	800

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

On May 24, 1913, the Board resolved that there shall be no Examination for Fellowship in 1916.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.[a] The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Board, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

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[a] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Board.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women :

It was decreed by the Board, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904 :

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

IV. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to each member of the Board or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows :

Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Experimental Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (*a*) Mathematics is based on the Course in

Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Scholarships in Classics are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for *vivâ voce* Examination is as follows:—

Greek Prose Authors, . .	Plato: Gorgias. Demosthenes: De Corona. Thucydides: Book VII.
Greek Poets, . . .	Homer: Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer: Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII. Sophocles: Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides: Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
Latin Prose Authors, .	Livy: Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus: Histories, Books I., II.
Latin Poets, . . .	Virgil: Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence: Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus: Trinummus, Captivi. Juvenal: Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV. Persius: Satires, I, II, III, V, VI.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury, . .	History of Greece.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury, . .	Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1–25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among eight Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
8 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*,	80
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	270

6. The Examination for Scholarships in Classics is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

First Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Greek Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Second Day,	Morning,	Latin Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Latin Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Third Day,	Morning,	Historical Paper (three hours).
	Afternoon,	English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
Fourth Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon,	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The examination includes the following subjects:—

(*a*) General knowledge of French and German Literature since 1600 A.D.

(*b*) A more detailed knowledge of a special period of French and a special period of German Literature, and of the Texts prescribed below.

(*c*) French and German Versification and Phonetics.

Note.—The following Text-books of Phonetics will be found useful for this examination:—Sweet, The Sounds of English (Clarendon Press); Passy, The Sounds of the French Language. Translated by D. L. Savory and D. Jones (Clarendon Press); Viëtor, German Pronunciation: Practice and Theory (Leipzig, O. R. Reisland).

(*d*) French and German Composition and Conversation.

(*e*) Translation at sight from French and German.

(*f*) An English Essay.

FRENCH.

Special Period for 1914, . 1830–1870.

Prescribed Texts for 1914, Balzac: Le Père Goriot (Dent).
Le Cabinet des Antiques (Lévy).
Les Paysans (Dent).

Brunetière: H. de Balzac.

V. Hugo: Les Contemplations (Nelson).
Le Rhin (Nelson).

Leconte de Lisle: Poèmes Barbares (Lemerre).

[NOTE.—In reading Leconte de Lisle, candidates will find the following books useful:—

Vianey: Les Sources de Leconte de Lisle (Conlet et Fils, Montpellier).

Marius-Ary Leblond: Leconte de Lisle (Mercure de France).

GERMAN.

Special Period for 1914, . 1815–1870.

Prescribed Texts for 1914, Heine: Die Harzreise.

Grillparzer: Sappho.

Hebbel: Agnes Bernauer.

Ludwig: Die Heiterethei.

Keller: Züricher Novellen.

Vom goldnen Überflus (Leipzig, Voigtländers Verlag) [Selections from Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, Mörike, Hebbel. Theodor Storm, Keller, Fontane, C. F. Meyer].

The following is the scheme of papers and marks for this examination, which will be held concurrently with that for Classical Scholarships :—

	Marks.
First Morning: English Essay, ...	100
First Afternoon: General Literature (two papers),	40 + 40
Second Morning: French Composition and *Viva Voce*, ...	100 + 50
Second Afternoon: French and German Translation (two papers), ...	50 + 50
Third Morning: German Composition and *Viva Voce*, ...	100 + 50
Third Afternoon: Versification and Phonetics (two papers), ...	50 + 50
Fourth Morning: French—Special Period and Prescribed Texts (two papers), ...	80 + 80
Fourth Afternoon: German—Special Period and Prescribed Texts (two papers), ...	80 + 80
	1000

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree and Final Freshman Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

On December 16th, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That it is desirable in the allocation of the fund annually disposable on the result of the Degree Examination, that such should not be necessarily given to every Gold Medallist, but may, at the discretion of the Board in each year, be given in larger prizes to those students who appear to be specially deserving of assistance for purposes of research or otherwise.

The sum thus awarded amounts to about £450.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

On October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

On January 27th, 1910, it was resolved by the Board, that in future the King Edward Prize shall be awarded only at the Michaelmas Examination for B.A. Degree held in December; and on January 14th, 1911, that Candidates must satisfy the conditions V and VI, above, for Studentships.

BROOKE PRIZES.

On the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £77; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Board, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say: The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1914:—

II. Samuel, in the Hebrew, Septuagint, Targum, and Peshitta.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

S. R. Driver's "Treatise on the use of the Tenses in Hebrew."

Franz Buhl's "Canon and Text of the Old Testament."

T. H. Weir's "Short History of the Hebrew Text of the O.T."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—1. The Septuagint. 2. Syriac Versions. 3. Targums. 4. Language of the Old Testament. 5. Writing.

R. Duval's "La Littérature Syriaque" (Lecoffre).

Chwolson on the Quiescentes (Hodges & Figgis).

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible."

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

AT a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"RESOLVED,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

"That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

"That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

"That this Prize be denominated THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1913.—The Eschatology of the Gospels in relation to our Lord's Teaching and Mission.

Subject for 1914.—The conflict in the past and present between Islam and Christianity in North Africa.

Subject for 1915.—The bearing of Assyriological and Egyptological research upon the trustworthiness, in details, of the Biblical records of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1914.—Ezekiel.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1914.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.
The Professor's *Lectures*.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £33. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."
Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.
Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.
Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."
Williamson's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus."
Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.
Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.
Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.
Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.
Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.–ix. (both included).
Routh's "Analytical Statics," Vol. I., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4 The sum of £10 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1914.—Gamma Functions, and Functions of Laplace, Lamé, and Bessel, with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £7.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.
2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £22.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing, may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1914.—The Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, with the poem of the same name in the Orphica.

Subject for 1915.—The Orations of Isocrates.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1913.—Virgil (Bucolics, Georgics and Aeneid).

Subject for 1914.—Epistulae and Panegyricus of C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A., having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1914.

Greek or Latin Prose—"Imperialism."

Greek or Latin Verse—"The fate of Captain Scott and his Comrades."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Wright's Gothic Grammar, *or*, the following works in Sanskrit:—
MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners, and First Five Cantos of the Nala.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1913:—

Non-literary Ptolemaic Papyri.

Books recommended:—

Elephantine-Papyri. O. Rubensohn (Berlin).
The Revenue Laws of Philadelphus. Grenfell and Mahaffy (Oxford).
Hibeh Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).
Petrie Papyri. Mahaffy and Smyly (Dublin).
Tebtunis Papyri I. Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly (Oxford).
Papyrus Grecs de Lille, Jouguet (Paris).

and the Ptolemaic documents in—

Papyrus Grecs du Louvre (Paris).
Greek Papyri I. and II. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).
Amherst Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1913.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. The financial administration of the Ptolemies.
2. The military organisation of the Ptolemies.
3. Systems of land tenure and agriculture.
4. Ptolemaic chronology.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900:—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.
2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.
3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. The General History of Philosophy.

2. The following works:—

Descartes' *Meditations.*
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.
Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding.*
Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason.*
Rogers' *Short History of Ethics.*

3. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1914:—Bergson's "Creative Evolution."

The value of the Prize is about £30.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held on Friday May 1, 1914, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

On the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £12.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0*s.* 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £85 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1916 is :—The history of the Normans in Ireland from the invasion of Bruce till the accession of Henry VIII. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

"That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is :—

THE ANARCHY UNDER STEPHEN.

Gesta Stephani, *Ed.* Howlett (Rolls Series, *Chronicles of the reign of Stephen*, etc.).
Round, . *Geoffrey de Mandeville.*
Ramsay, . *The Foundations of England*, vol. II, chap. 22 to end.

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz.:—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

(i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
(ii) Economic History.
(iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1914.

"Industrial Conflicts: their character and the appropriate remedies."

The following works may be consulted with advantage:—

A. C. Pigou, "Industrial Peace."
N. P. Gilman, "Profit sharing."
W. J. Ashley, "The Adjustment of Wages."

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17*s.* 1*d.*, New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19*s.* 6*d.*, New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3*s*. 6*d*. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886 :—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Vice-Chancellor's Prizes."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1914.

English Prose—"Literary Dictators and their influence on letters."
English Verse—"The Church of Santa Sofia at Constantinople."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

IN Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10*s*. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).
Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).
Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I.
Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II.
Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.
Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.
Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.
Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Extract from a Scheme pursuant to a Decree of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1882, and the Rulings of the 21st day of March and 23rd day of April, 1883, for the distribution of the Residuary Estate of the late Henry Hutchinson Stewart, of Eccles-street, in the City of Dublin.

1. "The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in

case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

2. "One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

3. "Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

4. "The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

5. "No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

6. "No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

7. "Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

Clause 5 has been amended pursuant to an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 20th of November, 1899, so that it now reads as follows:—

Subject as hereinafter provided, no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his second or third year (at the discretion of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin) as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in any other subject (other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases) after the completion of his second year as such Medical Student as aforesaid; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine: Provided always that students who enter the Medical School in Trinity College, Dublin, in a Summer Session, shall be allowed to compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their third or fourth Summer Session (at the discretion of the aforesaid Board of Trinity College, Dublin) if they have not taken out a course of Practical Histology or Dissections in their first Summer Session.

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14*s.* 6*d.* for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

PRIZES to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

For the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghniomhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middle Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
   Oidhe Cloinne Uisnigh.
   Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn.

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of Sir Samuel and Lady Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £8 12*s*.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations:—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.

2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.

3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.

4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Examinations for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I
F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

In Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

The following Course has been appointed:—

I. 'La Vie de Saint-Léger' (in Koschwitz: 'Les plus anciens monuments de la langue française, Textes critiques').

Paris et Langlois: 'Chrestomathie du Moyen-Age,' pp. 3-11, 27–36, 95–129, 165–251, 268–337.

Paris: 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland.'

II. 'Testi Romanzi' (ed. Monaci, pub. Loescher, Rome), Nos. 3, 4, 5, 22.

'Guillaume IX, Comte de Poitiers,' Chansons (Classiques Français du Moyen-âge, Champion).

III. Bourciez: 'Éléments de linguistique romane,' pp. 25–399.

IV. Old French and Provençal versification.

THE DOMPIERRE-CHAUFEPIE PRIZE.

In Trinity Term, 1912, Mr. Gerard Alston Exham, M.A., F.T.C.D., presented £150 Mexican Railway 1st Preference Stock, to found a prize of about £12 annually, for the encouragement of the practical knowledge of French, to be called "The Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize," in memory of a very great friend, Eugénie de Dompierre de Chaufpié, of the Hague, Holland, who died recently.

The following regulations were suggested by Mr. Exham and approved of by the Board:—

(1) That the prize be given in the Trinity Term of each year, beginning in 1913, in connexion with the Senior Freshman Honor Examination in French, only the Essay and a special *viva voce* examination (to test the practical knowledge of French) to be taken into account.

(2) That Candidates must have attended (any) three Terms of Honor Lectures in French previous to the examination, and must be recommended by the Honor Lecturer.

(3) That the regulations may be altered on giving one year's notice.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize, which is to be awarded biennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital, with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

Exhibitions and Special Prizes awarded at Entrance.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

On March 8, 1913, the Board discontinued the twelve Exhibitions hitherto awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination, and on June 7, 1913, resolved, that Exhibitions shall in future be distributed by the Board at their discretion when the results of the Senior and Junior Exhibition Examinations are laid before them.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—"That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—"The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

2. These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and is in the following Courses:—

Classics (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60

English (160 marks).

An English Essay,	100
English Literature, *Or*, English History and Modern Geography,	60

French or *German* (180 marks).

Science (300 marks).

Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.
Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.
Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Vivâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

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[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer; and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

ERASMUS SMITH EXHIBITIONS.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7*s.* 8*d.* of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10*s.* 9*d.*, present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the

pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £32 12*s.* 4*d.*, and one such of £17 12*s.* 4*d.*, shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, four of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemented Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemented grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemented Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemented Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemented Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemented Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemented Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount. £40 Exhibitions shall only be awarded when the candidate is within the first fourteen places; or, if outside that number, shall have scored 45 per cent. at the Examination.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, and a High School Supplemented Exhibition for a period of four years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemented Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year. Any Trinity College Student who is on the books of any Professional School, shall be recognized as being on the College Books for the purposes of this Board, and shall be entitled to retain his Exhibition if he shall have passed with credit in that School. A "Pass with Credit" to be defined in each case by a certificate from the Registrar of the School on the recommendation of the Court of Examiners.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemented Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemented Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. Pupils and former pupils of the Grammar Schools, the High School, and those who have been educated on the Erasmus Smith Foundation in the King's Hospital, Dublin, are eligible to apply for Statutory Exhibitions. All such applications must be lodged before the 1st of October in each year, with the Registrar, 40, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day

of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1913.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

The Hon. the Irish Society offers annually to women Students a Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

Candidates must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

The Scholarship is awarded on the marks obtained by candidates in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examination.

The age of candidates must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place) or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £14.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stages at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25. and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and of a second-class do. £5 10*s.* 9*d.* There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4*s.* 8*d.* present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4*s.* 8*d.* When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

Assistance given without Examination to deserving Students.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE TUTORIAL BODY.

Each Tutor is allowed to grant exemption from tuition fees (£4 4*s.*) to one pupil. If during the previous half year fifty pupils of his have paid fees, he is allowed to grant exemption to two pupils; if seventy-five have paid he is allowed to grant exemption to three; and so on, to a number not greater than four per cent. of the number of his pupils who have paid fees during the previous half year. Applications for help from this source can be made by students to their Tutors.

THE SALMON FUND.

In October, 1894, the late Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., transferred a sum of money to the Board to form a fund "for helping poor students to pay their College fees, giving preference to sons of clergymen." "He hoped, if he lived and did well, to make further additions to the fund." This intention he carried into effect, so that at his death this fund amounted to £4832 19*s.* 7*d.* The fund is administered by the Provost. Applications for assistance are made to him through the Tutors.

THE FREDERICK PURSER GRADUATES' FUND.

In Michaelmas Term, 1910, the sum of £4000 was presented by John Purser Griffith, M.Inst., C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, to institute a Fund in memory of Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. The object of the Fund is to lend at nominal interest to Graduates leaving Trinity College, Dublin, sums of money which may assist them to attain at the outset of their several careers more readily than otherwise to permanent positions.[a]

The qualifications which will principally be taken into consideration in granting these loans will be—(1) limited means of the applicant and of his or her parents or guardians; (2) such general distinction and character during his or her College course as will serve as a guarantee that the money lent will be applied to what is likely to prove of permanent benefit to the applicant.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications of the applicant and as to the object and destination of the loan, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Professors or

[a] Such as, say, to assist an Engineering Student who has graduated in the Engineering School to pay the fee required before he can be apprenticed to a Practising Engineer. It should be clearly understood that this case is merely taken as an example. Any Graduate may apply who requires assistance at the outset of his or her career.

Teachers of Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that any single loan will exceed £100. Interest will be charged at one per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. A recipient of a loan must enter into an undertaking to keep the Trustees acquainted with his or her residence, to pay the interest regularly, and when remunerative employment is obtained to repay the principal by instalments within a reasonable time, that time to be fixed by the Trustees in each case according to the nature of the remunerative employment which has been obtained. If the principal is repaid within three years from the time the loan is made, the interest paid will be refunded.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday of each month during Term, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at least three clear days before their day of meeting. Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

THE FREDERICK PURSER UNDERGRADUATES' FUND.

In Hilary Term, 1911, the sum of £3000 was given by John Purser Griffith, M.Inst. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith to institute a fund in memory of the late Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D., to be called "The Frederick Purser Undergraduates' Fund," with the object of helping some Sophister Students of limited means who have shown promise in their previous Course, so as to enable them to derive the most benefit possible from the teaching of the Sophister years, whether in Arts or in the Professional Schools: and to save them, as far as may be, from being compelled to divert their energies into other activities in order to obtain necessary means of livelihood.

The whole sum available for distribution will be about £50 for the first year and £100 for each succeeding year.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications and prospects of the applicant, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Teachers in Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday in October. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at latest on the Friday before the day on which the Trustees meet.

Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years; open to all persons under 19, on the 1st of June preceding the Examination which is held in October, and who have just entered College, or who pay a special fee of £1. The subjects of the Examination are:—Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English Essay, English Literature or English History and Modern Geography, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Experimental Science.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving candidates.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish, open with same limits of age.

About 10 Sizarships or Sizarship Exhibitions annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, limited to poor students, and open with same limits of age. Sizars pay no half-yearly fees, have their Commons free, and their Sizarships last 4 years.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1s., and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years. The examination is held in Trinity Term.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10*s.* each, for Composition, are awarded each Term, one in each class, to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and a Prize of £2 for Composition in English is awarded each Term to the students attending the Professor's Lectures.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition:—

In the Junior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £22, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £7, in Mathematics; the William Roberts, £7 in Classics; the Dunbar Ingram, £8, in Modern History; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature; awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term; the Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize, £12, in French, at the Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

In the Junior Sophister year :—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £16 10*s*. a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and English Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year :—

The Wray Prize, £30, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £39, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course ; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £400 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination in December.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. *standing* :—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates :—

Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2 ; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year :—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 years standing:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £310, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), on a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £18 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £85 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10*s*.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustaní, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years. In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—

Prizes in the School of Divinity:—

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £17 10*s*. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £7 4*s*. The Ryan Prize, £3 6*s*. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £17 10*s*. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £20 and £10; for Oratory, £12 and £8; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10*s*. Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal and Prize, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., in June, to the student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy, and completes the Examination.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £82 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors: —Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as only fair averages.

Professional Schools.

The Testimoniums in the School of Divinity, and the Degrees, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ 1. General Rules.

In order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and a Student may enter the Divinity School at the beginning of any Term. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, he presents himself at an Examination held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.

The following Rule comes into operation in Michaelmas Term, 1914, in place of the preceding paragraph :—

"No Student can present himself for Entrance into the Divinity School who has not completed the six Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course, *or* passed an examination in the Senior Freshman Catechetical Course."

A Hostel in connexion with the Divinity School has been established by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, and recognized by the Board of Trinity College as a registered place of residence for Divinity Students. A prospectus will be furnished on application to the Warden, 25, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

§ II. Admission to the Divinity School.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin. It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his Testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

Students wishing to enter the Divinity School should give notice of their intention to Archbishop King's Professor not less than seven days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

The following Rule comes into operation in Michaelmas Term, 1914:—

"Students who have completed their Junior Sophister Year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin, may enter the Divinity School; but none but those who have passed the Degree Examination, or who are Candidate Bachelors, are permitted to join Senior Divinity Class."

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.

II. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii.; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.

III. Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part ii.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

§ III. JUNIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at noon. One or more of the Assistants may, as need shall require, lecture at one o'clock. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. On Tuesdays and Fridays the Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures at eleven o'clock, A.M. (See p. 212.) Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 2 to 3 o'clock daily. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from any Course of Lectures by Archbishop King's Professor, or by his Assistants, or by the Lecturer in the English Bible in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

It is within the discretion of Archbishop King's Professor to deliver a further course of Prelections on a subject of his own choice on Wednesdays at eleven o'clock A.M., attendance at which is compulsory.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term:—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism; Eutychianism; The Council of Chalcedon; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.

3. Paley, *Evidences*. Butler, *Analogy*. Kirkpatrick, *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

4. Maclear, *Introduction to the Creeds*. Liddon, *The Divinity of our Lord*; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. [Rule to come into operation in Michaelmas Term, 1914:—"and who have passed the Degree Examination, or are Candidate

Bachelors."] During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants; also the Lecturer in the English Bible, if they have not obtained credit for this course previously (see p. 212.) The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his prelections.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on Wednesdays at his discretion, at 10 o'clock. His Assistants lecture at the same hour on Mondays and Thursdays. The Lecturer in the English Bible lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. — The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.) Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in Ecclesiastical History, and Articles or Liturgy, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned. It is necessary to pass one at least of these Term Examinations in order to qualify for the Final Examination.

SUBJECTS OF THE TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Michaelmas Term.—The Greek text of the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus.

Hilary Term.—The Greek text of the First Epistle to the Corinthians,

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i., ii.; Bishop H. Browne's Exposition of Articles VI., XXII., XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—The Greek text of the Epistle of St. James and of the two Epistles of St. Peter.

Hardwick's *History of the Reformation*:—Introduction; chap. i (Germany): chap. ii. (Switzerland); chap. iv., chap. vi., chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion); Bishop T. W. Drury's *How we got our Prayer Book.*

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The Final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, but Students competing at it are liable for the same fees as they pay for the Examination at the end of the Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the Final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

[In and after June, 1914, no student will be placed in the First Class who has not passed in Hebrew.]

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis–Esther.

2. *New Testament.*—Romans–Revelation.
   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)

3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)

4. *Latin.*—St. Augustine, *De Fide rerum quae non videntur* and *De Fide et Symbolo* (accessible in Hurter's edition).

5. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's *History of the Reformation* appointed for the Trinity Term Examination; and also Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, Lectures i.-vii.

6. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's *New History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1901).

7. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's *Outlines of Textual Criticism.*

8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).—(8) Articles I.–XVI. (9) Articles XVII. to end.

10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job–Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.

11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examination with the Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

English Bible.—The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a two years' Course of Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. It is necessary for every student to obtain credit for attendance on this Course before he can present himself for the Final Divinity Examination. A Student may attend this Course in whole or in part before he has entered the Divinity School.

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.

——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*

——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ v. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. Reading the Liturgy. 7. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Compulsory Lectures. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer in the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. Hebrew Lectures.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.: 1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations; and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures is Proverbs xvii.–xxxi. and Isaiah i.–xii.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.
St. Matthew's Gospel in the Peshitta Version.
The Targum on the Book of Judges.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX. or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, and practical parochial work. It is part of the duty of the Professor to assist in the reading and criticism of the Sermons of Students in Divinity.

6. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Divinity Lecturer gives instruction once a week in voice-production and in reading.

Attendance on his Class is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

7. CHURCH MUSIC.

Dr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. D., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. PRIZES

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15*s*.

The following is the Course appointed for 1914:—

I.

The Old Testament—

(*a*) *Genesis* in the Septuagint, with commentary by S. R. Driver (*Westminster Commentaries*).

Swete, *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek*; Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.: Part II., cc. iv., v.: Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

(*b*) *Genesis* to *Joshua* incl. in A.V. and R.V.

(*c*) A. T. Chapman, *An Introduction to the Pentateuch* (Cambridge Bible Series).

A. H. Sayce, *The Higher Criticism and the Monuments* (pub. by S. P. C. K.).

C. F. Burney, *Outlines of Old Testament Theology* (pub. by Rivingtons).

II.

Hebrew.—Proverbs xvii.–xxxi.

Edition recommended—C. H. Toy (*International Critical Commentary*, pub. by T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh).

A paper will be set in Hebrew Prose Composition.

III.

The New Testament in Greek. *Special Subject*—1 and 2 *Corinthians*.

Editions recommended—*International Critical Commentary* (for 1 Corinthians) and *Expositor's Greek Testament*.

Westcott & Hort, *The New Testament in Greek*—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *Corinthians*.

Kenyon, *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (2nd ed.).

Salmon, *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures i.–viii., xviii., xx.–xxiii.

Studies in the Synoptic Problem. By Members of the University of Oxford. Edited by W. Sanday.

IV.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Hardwick, *History of the Articles*.

Salmon, *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xvi.–xviii.–xxiii.

Duchesne, *Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution*, omitting the Appendices (2nd or 3rd English edition).

Waterland, *Doctrine of the Eucharist*. Reprinted 1896 (Clarendon Press).

R. W. Dale, *The Atonement*.

V.

(*a*) The general facts of Church History up to the end of the seventh century.

(*b*) Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, including *The Martyrs of Palestine*.

(*c*) *Special course*: Eusebius, *E.H.*, Book ii., chaps. 23 to 26 incl., and Books iii. and iv.

Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, essays i., iii., vi.

Ramsay, *The Church in the Roman Empire*.

VI.

Latin—Tertullian, *de Praescriptione Haereticorum*, *ad Martyres*, *ad Scapulam* (ed. T. H. Bindley, Oxford, 1893).

Greek—Justin Martyr, *First and Second Apologies* (a good text is that of D. G. Krüger, Freiburg i. B. and Leipzig, 1896).

The Articles *Justin Martyr* and *Tertullianus*, in Wace and Piercy's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* (new edition, Murray, 1911).

Swete, *Patristic Study* (Longmans).

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 3, 4, 5.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 3, 4, 5, 6; June 2, 3, 4, 5; and December 1, 2, 3, 4.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 10 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1915, the following will be substituted:—In I., (*a*) *Jeremiah*, (*b*) the Historical Books from the beginning of the reign of Uzziah to the end of *Esther*, and from *Isaiah* to *Malachi*, incl.; in II., *Jeremiah*, i.–xxvi.; in III., *Ephesians*, *Colossians*, *Philemon*; in V., (*c*) Eusebius, *E.H.*, Books viii.–x., and *The Martyrs of Palestine*; Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, essays iii.–vi.; in VI., Cyprian, *De Oratione Dominica*, and Clement of Alexandria, *Stromateis*, Book vii.—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1915 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1914.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.

2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1913, The Acts of the Apostles; and for 1914, The Gospel according to St. Matthew.

3. Butler's *Analogy*.

4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.

5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.

6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.

7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64-590.

9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £17 10*s*., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £17 10*s*.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.

II. Job to Malachi.

III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.

IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1914—*Old Testament*.—Isaiah.

New Testament.—Gospel according to St. John.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £7 4*s*., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12*s*. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition.*—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20 is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory.*—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy.*—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

All the Premiums mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

"And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title "Downes Exhibitions."

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1906-7.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3 6*s*. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10*s*.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of Pentateuch.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Morning Prayer.
3. Church Catechism in Irish by heart with Scripture Proofs.
4. Irish Composition.

Second Year.

1. Translation of Epistles.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Evening Service and Litany.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. Historical Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Occasional Prayers, &c., Holy Communion, and Baptismal Office.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. Remaining Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Marriage and Burial Offices and Psalms.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(*Greek Testament.*)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination :—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877 :—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules :—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.

5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.

6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £15.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees shall also inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulation of the Carson and Wallace Exhibition existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

In 1912 Rev. Wm. Wallace, D.D., promised to pay £20 a year, for each of five years in succession, to aid the payment for residence in Trinity College of any student whom the electing Board of the Divinity School Aid Fund now existing may think a suitable Divinity Student to have this aid in the last year of his Divinity Course.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3*s.* to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.[a]
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.
The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on *Jurisprudence and International Law* on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

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[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The origin and development of the law of Real Property. Tenure and Estates. Freehold and Leasehold Interests, Uses and Trusts.

HILARY TERM. Future Interests. Co-Ownership. Mortgages. The Transfer of Ownership inter vivos and on death.

TRINITY TERM. Involuntary Alienation. Incorporeal Hereditaments (including Easements). The Irish Land Acts and Land Purchase Acts.

[The following text-books may be referred to as dealing with the matters discussed in the Lectures: Williams, Real Property; Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property; Goodeve Modern Law of Real Property.]

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The Principles of Criminal Law.

HILARY TERM. Constitutional Law.

TRINITY TERM. The Law of Evidence.

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

In 1913–14 these Lectures will be as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.	Law of Torts.
Equity.	

Hilary Term.

Equity.	Common Law.

Trinity Term.

Private International Law.	Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.	

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student who fails to pass a Term Examination may, with the permission of the Examiner, present himself at a Supplemental Examination to be held in the following Term.

For any Supplemental Examination a fee of £1 1*s.* must be paid to the Junior Bursar before the Examination.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3*s*. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure*.

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford, see page 14). He must also have passed the following Examination:—

1. The Intermediate Examination in Law.
2. The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

2. *The Intermediate Examination in Law.*

Candidates may present themselves at this Examination if they have kept one term *by examination* in the Junior Sophister year.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows:—

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
   [Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
   Hall, International Law.
   Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
   ["The Institutes" of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
   [Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
   Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
   Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

3. *The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.*

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Law may present themselves at this examination, provided that they are in a position to present themselves for the examination for the Degree of B.A., or have already passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows :—

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.
   [Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
   Williams, Law of Real Property.
   Goodeve, Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.
   [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
   Pollock, The Law of Torts.]
3. Equity—150 marks.
   [Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity ;
   H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
4. Criminal Law—75 marks.
   [Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]
5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.
   [Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject :—

1. (*a*) Roman-Dutch Law, . . 250 marks.

[Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland ;
Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence ;
Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae ;
Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject :—

3. (*a*) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.

Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, or persons who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject :—

1. (*a*) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.

[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage ;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. "Criminal Law" the following subject :—

4. (*a*) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.
[Indian Penal Code;
The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. "The Law of Evidence" the following subject :—

5. (*a*) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *viva voce*.

Candidates for either of the Intermediate Examinations or the Final Examinations are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of £2 2*s*. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6*s*., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15*s*.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

PROVISIONS FOR CANDIDATES WHO HAVE QUALIFIED IN PART FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE UNDER THE FORMER REGULATIONS.

1. Candidates who have passed Section A shall be regarded as having passed the Intermediate Examination in Law.

2. Candidates who have passed Section B shall be permitted to complete the course for LL.B. by passing the Intermediate Examination in Law.

3. These provisions shall cease to be operative after the close of the year 1914.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D., other than those who take the Degree by Examination, are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, not later than six months before the Commencements, the subject on which they propose to submit a thesis. They will then be informed whether in the opinion of the Professors the subject proposed is suitable. If the subject is approved by the Professors, the candidates shall send to the Registrar of the Law School, not less than two months before the date of the Commencements, five printed or type-written copies of the thesis.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows:—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.
   (*a*) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.
   (*b*) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title of the Digest will be: Book XVII., Title 1 (Mandati vel contra).
2. English Law.—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of Trusts (omitting the Law of Charitable Trusts).
   (*b*) The Sale of Goods.
3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Maine, Early History of Institutions.]
4. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Treatment of Commerce in War.
   (*b*) The Law of Foreign Corporations.
5. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.
   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.–xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.
   Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]
6. Legal History.—100 marks.
   [Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.
   Holdsworth, History of English Law, vol. i.
   Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I., Book II., chaps. i., iv., ix.
   Jenk, History of English Law.]
7. Public Administration.—100 marks.
   [Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.
   P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.
   Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1) *and* (2) *are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.*

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

In 1913-14 the Examinations for Degrees in Law will begin on December 2, 1913, and June 9 and December 1, 1914.

Degrees will be conferred on December 20, 1913, and February 24, April 18, June 30, and December 19, 1914.

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. in any subject.

At the Examination for the Degrees of LL.D. and LL.B., and the Intermediate Examination in Law, Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for LL.D. and LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for the Intermediate Examination in Law. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassed Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s.* and £22.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15*s.*

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1913 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., Ch.M.
University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., Ch.M.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I.
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
Lecturer in Pathology—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology for 1913.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; W. G. T. Story, M.B.
Lecturer in Dental Mechanics for 1913.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.
Lecturer in Orthodontia for 1913.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics for 1913.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1913.—
Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1913.—[Vacant].
Examiner in Midwifery for 1913.—J. H. R. Glenn, M.D.
Examiners in Medicine for 1913.—J. A. Lindsay, M.D.; H. C. Drury, M.D.
Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1913.—N. McI. Falkiner, M.D.
Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1913.—P. C. Cowan, Sc.D.
Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1913.—O'Conor Donelan.
Examiner in Pathology for 1913.—R. Muir, M.D.
Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1913.—D. N. Paton, M.D., F.R.S.
Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1913.—S. T. Gordon.
Examiner in Anatomy for 1913.—G. Elliott Smith, M.D.

Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Registrar.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
Assistant Registrar.—George L. Allen, late Capt. R.A.M.C.
Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—J. R. D. Holtby, M.B.
Demonstrators in Anatomy.—C. M. Benson, M.D.
T. O. Graham, M.D.
H. C. Crawford, M.B.
A. A. McConnell.
Miss I. M. Clarke, F.R.C.S.I.
Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.
Assistant to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, M.A.
Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.; W. G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant to Professor of Botany.—W. R. G. Atkins, B.A.; with *Demonstrators.*
Assistant to Professor of Surgery.—William Pearson, M.D.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Public Entrance and Term Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The 17th November is the last day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student proposes to enter.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are now admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with separate entrance, dissecting-room, and reading-room, has been erected by the Board of Trinity College for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1913–1914.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 25th March. Lectures commence on the 14th October.*

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Dr. A. A. McConnell, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Wilson, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 22nd December, and terminates on 4th January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock: and Students in their third year attend Lectures on

* The Term Courses commence on days to be duly announced.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are, in part, undertaken by the Chief Demonstrator.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 *o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.*

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; and a short Course of Instruction in Organic Chemistry.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2*s*. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1*s*.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1914.

The Summer Session commences on the 15th April, and terminates on the 30th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Wilson, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work. 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Dental Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. E. S. Friel. Lectures and Practical Work, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 to 11 o'clock.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2*s.* is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2*s.*

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.
7. Bachelor in Dental Science.
8. Master in Dental Science.

The Diplomas are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstretic Science.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING MEDICAL OR DENTAL DEGREES.

I. Arts Course.

1. In order to join the Medical or Dental School, a Student must have either

(*a*) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,

or

(*b*) passed the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,

or

(*c*) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (*a*) or (*b*).

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to begin their Medical or Dental Curriculum have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) *or* the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical or Dental School.

2. All Medical and Dental Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least

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[a] Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical or Dental School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend both the above Courses for Freshmen.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical or Dental School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note* 3.

3. Students who have entered the Medical or Dental School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

(*a*) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

(*b*) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken either at the ordinary Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4.

A student need not have passed (*a*) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (*b*), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

(*a*) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or have passed the Intermediate Dental Examination, and kept one year at the Dental Hospital to the satisfaction of their teachers.

(*b*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

(*c*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination, and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

(*a*) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

or

(*b*) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows:—

(*a*) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.

(*b*) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.

(*c*) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.

(*d*) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical or Dental Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical and Dental Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

II. Medical Course.

Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination, or its equivalent (see above), pay a

Matriculation Fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter[a]—

Chemistry Lectures, ...	£2	2	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures, ..	0	0	0
Practical Physics, ...	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
	£13	13	0

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical, ..	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical, ..	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry,[b]	3	3	0
Physics, Lectures and Practical,[b] ..	0	0	0
	£6	16	6

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The subjects are—(*a*) Chemistry and Physics, and (*b*) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (*a*) and (*b*).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

The Lectures in Physics are preceded by a course of Lectures in Mechanics delivered early in Michaelmas Term. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Physics and Chemistry.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures, ...	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Practical Physiology, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction,[c]	12	12	0
	£26	5	0

Second Summer—

Histology, ...	5	5	0

[a] In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 266) have already been made.

[b] Students who join the School in a Summer Session must consult the Professors of Chemistry and of Physics before entering for these Courses.

[c] Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections.

Students are advised not to attend Hospital until they have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—

Third Winter[a]—

Applied Anatomy Lectures, ..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery, ...	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery,[b]	2	12	6
	£5	15	6

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—

Practice of Medicine, ...	£3	3	0
Midwifery, ...	3	3	0
Pathology,[c]	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

[a] Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3*s.* for the Winter Session.

[b] Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination

[c] Freshman Students pay £3 3*s.*

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology, ...	2	2	0
	£5	5	0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, passed the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery, ...	£10	10	0
Mental Disease, ...	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(*a*) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (*b*) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *viva voce*).

Candidates for the Final in Surgery will be required to produce a certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of general anæsthetics.

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5). Candidates in any group who fail to satisfy the Clinical Examiners are not permitted to proceed with the other parts of the Examination in which they have failed.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures, ...	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals, ...	55	13	0
III. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	27	0	0
TOTAL, ...	£149	17	0

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c.:—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

Pathology,	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions, and in November.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

MEDICINE—	
Paper,	25
Oral,	15
Clinical,	50
Mental Disease,	10
SURGERY—	
Paper,	20
Oral,	10
Operations,	20
Clinical,	40
Ophthalmic Surgery,	10
MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—	
Clinical,	40
Papers,	40
Orals,	20

5. No candidate is permitted to pass in Medicine or in Surgery, who fails to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the Clinical Examination.

The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except Materia Medica, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum: candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the percentages are announced only in the case of candidates who obtain "high marks"; the names of candidates who have passed are read out, but not their percentages; the names of those who fail are not read out.

This practice is followed at all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates

in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*, for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1913-14.

Preliminary Scientific begins—October 6; March 16; June 15.

Intermediate Medical, Part I., begins—October 6; March 16; June 15.

Intermediate Medical, Part II., begins—October 13; March 23; June 22.

Final Medical, Part I., begins — October 20; March 16; June 22.

Final in Medicine begins—November 3; February 23; June 2.

Final in Surgery begins—November 10; March 2; June 8.

Final in Midwifery begins—November 17; March 9; June 15.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when

required, and *Liceat* or re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

During other years also a certificate of attendance at Hospital is required by the Board of Trinity College.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.[a]

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases, is required.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery is required.

Master in Obstetric Science.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[b]

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

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[a] The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

[b] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend his Course.

Master in Surgery.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.: Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 20, February 24, April 18, June 30.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.

2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.[a]

3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.

4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Registered Medical Practitioner.

2. The curriculum shall extend over a period of not less than nine calendar months.

3.[b] The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to obtaining a registrable qualification, a period of four months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health. This period must cover at least 240 hours' attendance, of which not more than one-half shall be devoted to Practical Chemistry. He must also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health.

Note (1).—In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate of outdoor sanitary work from a Staff Sanitary Officer may be accepted instead of one from a Medical Officer of Health.

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[a] Candidates who hold B.A. Oxford or Cambridge must take B.A. Dublin, *ad eundem*, before they can be admitted to the Degree of M.B.

[b] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

4.[a] The Candidate must, after obtaining a registrable Qualification, have attended during three months, at least twice weekly, the practice of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of Methods of Administration.

Note (1). Methods of Administration shall include the methods of dealing with patients at their admission and discharge, as well as in the wards, and the Medical Superintendence of the Hospital generally.

Note (2). In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate from a Principal Medical Officer under whom he has served, stating that he has, during a period of at least three months, been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Hospital Administration in relation to Infectious Diseases, may be accepted as evidence under *Rule* 4.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

PART I.

CHEMISTRY—Paper and Practical.
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY—Practical.
BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

PART II.

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY—Paper.
SANITARY ENGINEERING—Paper.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND VITAL STATISTICS—Paper.
PRACTICAL SANITARY REPORT.

The two Parts may be passed consecutively or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on Oct. 20, Jan. 26, and June 22; for Part II. on Oct. 23, Jan. 29, and June 25.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.[b]

A Fee of £10 10*s*. is required. £2 2*s*. must be paid to the Registrar of the School on entering for Part I.; the balance to be paid to the Senior Proctor on applying for the Diploma.

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[a] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

[b] The Board will consider the recognition of Certificates which conform to the Regulations issued by the General Medical Council.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR D. P. H.

The complete analysis of water. Estimation of carbon dioxide, and detection of ammonia and other constituents or impurities, in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants in milk, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, and pepper. Detection of preservatives in foods. Detection of picric acid in beer and of alum in bread and flour. Microscopic examination of starches. Determination of acidity in vinegar. Identification and examination of disinfectants. Detection of various poisons in contents of stomach. General chemistry of ether, chloroform, nitric acid, chloral. Assay of caffeine.

Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

Candidates can join at any time during the Medical year by arrangement with the Professor of Chemistry.

PART II.—D.P.H. EXAMINATION.

Vital Statistics and the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland :—

Syllabus.

Vital Statistics.—Principles and methods of vital statistics; birth and death rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation and density of population; population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration; practical construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; life tables.

Public Health Law.—Practical acquaintance with the provisions of the Statutes.

Books recommended.—"Vital Statistics" (Newsholme); Reports of the Registrars-General for the United Kingdom; Census Reports (on Vital Statistics and Emigration Reports); "Handbook of Irish Sanitary Law" (Birmingham).

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Synopsis.

Construction of healthy dwellings. Collection and disposal of house refuse. Sanitary inspections and testing of drains and sanitary fittings. Sources of water supply. Collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water. Heating and ventilation of public and private buildings. Sewage disposal of towns, villages, and isolated dwellings. Planning and arrangement of hospitals, slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies.

Books recommended to Candidates.—"Hygiene," by Notter and Firth; "The Purification of Sewage," by Dr. Barwise; "A Practical Guide for Sanitary Inspectors," by F. C. Stockman; "House-drainage and Sanitary Fitments," by G. J. G. Jensen.

A collection of Sanitary Appliances has been placed in the Engineering Museum, with which Candidates should make themselves familiar.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

The School of Dental Science consists of the following staff for 1913–14:—

University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; W. G. T. Story, M.B.

Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

WINTER SESSION, 1913–14.

Lectures commence on 14th October.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Medicine.—Days and hours to be arranged.

Dental Mechanics.—Mr. Cockburn.

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Drs. Baker and W. G. T. Story.

Dissections from October to March inclusive.

SUMMER SESSION, 1914.

Lectures commence on 15th April.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. Friel.

Orthodontia.—Mr. Friel.

Anæsthetics.—Dr. Kirkpatrick.

COMBINED ARTS AND DENTAL CURRICULUM.

The University of Dublin grants the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Dental Science.

Either of these qualifications entitles the holder to be registered as a licensed Dental practitioner.

In order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor (B. Dent. Sc.) Candidates must have completed the course for the Arts degree (B.A.) of the University and have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry. The Degree of Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.) is awarded after a further examination, and cannot be taken until the end of a fifth year of study.

The Dental and Arts Courses may be taken separately or concurrently.

It is to be understood (*a*) that the Arts Courses to be attended by Dental Students are the same as those to be attended by Medical Students; and (*b*) that, with the exceptions noted, the Professional Courses mentioned below as necessary for Dental Students are the same as those for Medical Students.

The following curriculum has been drawn up for students who desire to pursue their Arts and Dental studies concurrently:—
The student should—

1. Pass the Entrance Examination (Trinity College) in June, October, or January.

2. Pass any Junior Freshman Term Examination, or the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts held in March.

Upon the completion of the second of these examinations the student should register as a Dental Student[a] at the office of the Registrar of the School of Medicine, and begin his combined Course for the Arts and Dental degrees and the Dental diploma in October or April.

NOTE.—The Fees for the courses marked thus * are included in the Arts Fees.

First Winter—

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).			
*Physics Lectures (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms).			
*Physics, Practical.			
Chemistry Lectures	£2	2	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures[b]	3	3	0
Anatomy, dissections	5	5	0
	£10	10	0

First Summer—

Practical Chemistry, together with Practical Dental Metallurgy	£3	3	0
Histology, together with Dental Histology	5	5	0
Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human & Comparative)[c]	2	2	0
	£10	10	0

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).
*English Composition.

In June of his first year the Student should pass the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and in Physics as dealt with in the Winter Session, and also the Examination in Dental Anatomy. Before he is admitted to any of these Examinations he must have attended the courses indicated above to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

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[a] Students are advised to register *both* as Dental and Medical Students. A Student who has done this is entitled to count some of the Courses which he takes as a Dental Student as a part of his Medical Course, should he at a later date determine to take the Medical Degrees.

[b] Together with an elementary course at the beginning of the Winter Session.

[c] Special Course; two hours per week, together with practical work and demonstrations.

Second Winter—

	£	s	d
General Hospital	12	12	0
Dissections	5	5	0
Physiology Lectures	3	3	0
Physiology, Practical	2	2	0
Surgery, including the elements of Surgical Pathology and Surgery in its applications to Dental Surgery Lectures[a]	2	2	0
Medicine, including the elements of General Pathology and the applications of Medicine to Dental Surgery Lectures[b]	3	3	0
	£28	7	0

Students who begin their Dental course in the Summer Session are advised in their first summer to attend Dental Anatomy, Statics and Dynamics, and English Composition.

At the completion of his second Winter Session the Student should pass the Intermediate Dental Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Before he is admitted to the Intermediate Dental Examination the Student must have completed the courses of instruction indicated above, to the satisfaction of his Teachers, and must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and in Dental Anatomy.

Second Summer—

General Hospital (included in Winter Fee).

Dental Mechanics (Practical).[c],[d]

*Logic Lectures and English Composition.

During the Summer, Students should prepare for the Arts Part of the Final Freshman Examination, and should pass it in the following October. The subjects are:—Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one language, viz.: Latin, Greek, French, or German.

Having completed the Final Freshman and Intermediate Dental Examinations, the Student should devote his time to work at the Dental Hospital. For two years he should attend each forenoon the surgical practice of this Hospital, and in the afternoons the instruction given in Mechanical Dentistry.

Third Winter—

	£	s	d
Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	12	12	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)[d]	52	10	0
Lectures in Elementary Dental Mechanics and Dental Metallurgy (from October to Christmas).			
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their applications to Dental Surgery Lectures (for rest of Winter Session)	3	3	0
	£68	5	0

[a] Lectures of Professor of Surgery from October to Christmas, those of Special Lecturer for rest of Winter Session.

[b] Courses given by Special Lecturers.

[c] Students who have failed to complete the Intermediate Dental Examination are advised not to begin their instruction in Dental Mechanics until June or October. Before presenting himself for the Final Examination, the Student must have taken a minimum of 27 months' instruction in Primary Dental Mechanics.

[d] If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

Third Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice) } Dental Mechanics (Practical) }	(included in Winter Fee)
*Astronomy Lectures.	

Fourth Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	£12 12 0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)[a]	52 10 0
Advanced Dental Mechanics (from October to Christmas) Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery and Pathology (for rest of Winter Session).	2 2 0
	£67 4 0

Fourth Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice) } Dental Mechanics (Practical) }	(included in Winter Fee)
Orthodontia	1 1 0
Demonstrations in the use of Anaesthetics[b]	1 1 0
*Ethics Lectures.	
	£2 2 0

At the completion of the fourth year the Student should enter for the Final Dental Examination, the subjects for which are—

Dental Mechanics and Metallurgy.
Paper, Practical and *Viva voce.*

Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery.
Paper, Practical and *Viva voce.*

Orthodontia. *Viva voce.*

The Principles of Surgery and Medicine in their application to Dental Surgery. *Viva voce.*

The degree of Bachelor in Dental Science is conferred on Students who have completed the above Courses and Examinations, and passed in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree.

The total Fees in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Dental Science are:—

Entrance Fee, Arts Fees (4 years), and Fee for B.A. Degree	£83 4 0
Lecture, Laboratory, and Hospital Fees—	
First Winter	10 10 0
First Summer	10 10 0
Second Winter	28 7 0
Second Summer	—
Third Winter	68 5 0
Third Summer	—
Fourth Winter	67 4 0
Fourth Summer	2 2 0
Examination Fee	5 0 0
Fee for Degree	10 0 0
	£285 2 0

[a] If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the Fee charged is matter of arrangement.

[b] Courses given by Special Lecturers.

MASTER IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates for the Degree of Master in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

DATES OF DENTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR 1913–14.

Preliminary Scientific begins, October 6, March 16, June 15.

Intermediate begins October 6, March 16, June 15.

B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. begin November 10, March 2, June 8.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when required, and Examination or Re-Examination Fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

Graduates in Medicine of the University of Dublin who desire to take a degree in Dentistry are admitted to the B. Dent. Sc. Examination on producing certificates as follows :—

1. One year's attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized Dental Hospital.
2. Two years' practical Dental Mechanics.
3. Lectures on Dental Surgery and Pathology, Mechanics, Anatomy, Orthodontia, and Anæsthetics.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

Winter Session (November to March)—

Lectures, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 o'clock, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.
Demonstrations and Laboratory work as may be arranged.
Subject—Inorganic and Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Fee—College students, £2 2*s*.; Externs, £3 3*s*.

Summer Session (April to June)—

1st Part. Demonstrations and Laboratory Work, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 to 11 o'clock.
Subject—Qualitative analysis of single inorganic salts.
2nd Part. Laboratory work on composition of bone and teeth; anæsthetics and antiseptics; dental metallurgy.

Fee—£3 3*s*.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Surgery will be held in June, 1914, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Medicine will be competed for in 1915.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize, value about £15, to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of E. H. Bennett, M.D., for nine years (1864–73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2) No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine will be held on June 11 and following days, and for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, on June 15 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers at the examination for Medical Scholarships, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Scholarship in the same subjects.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN MENTAL DISEASE.

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown.

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine,	Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	Clinical.	50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	Vivâ Voce.	50 marks.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	Paper, 3 hours.	25 marks.
	Clinical.	25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord,	*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).

L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).

E. Krapilin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).

W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.

Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.

Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.

Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.

W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of John Mallet Purser, M.D., King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10*s*., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the Student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.
3. That no students may compete for the Medal, who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

DANIEL JOHN CUNNINGHAM MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE.

On November 3rd, 1909, a Meeting of former pupils and friends of the late Professor Daniel John Cunningham resolved to establish a Memorial of his work in connexion with the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin. It was decided to place a Bronze Portrait Panel in the Department of Practical Anatomy, and to establish a Medal and Prize in Anatomy to be awarded each year at Part I of the Intermediate Examination which is held in June.

The entire work connected with the designs for the Medal and Portrait Panel was entrusted to Mr. Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A. The Panel has been placed in a suitable position in the Dissecting Room of Trinity College, and the first award of the Medal was made in June, 1910.

As a result of communications with the Cunningham Memorial Committee of the University of Edinburgh, it was decided that the Memorials in Dublin and Edinburgh Universities should be on the same lines, and it was arranged that the Bronze Portrait

Panels for the Dissecting Rooms of the two Universities should be identical, and that the obverse of the Medals established in Dublin and Edinburgh should also be identical.

The Medal and Prize are awarded to the Student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy at Part I of the Intermediate Examination, held in June, provided that at the same time he is successful in completing his Examination.

No Student is eligible who, at the time of the Examination, has been longer than three years in the School of Medicine.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14*s.* 6*d.*, for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The Studentships are open to all Undergraduates who have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination, and who have entered or intend immediately to enter the Medical School. Where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Board, otherwise equal, preference is given according to the seniority of their standing in Arts at the time of their entering the School. Every Student during his tenure shall pursue his studies in the School to the satisfaction of the Board; if he fails to do so, or is guilty of any serious misconduct or breach of College discipline, he shall cease to be entitled to the Studentship, unless for special reasons the Board shall determine otherwise.

One Studentship, value about £37 per annum, tenable for four years, is awarded annually about the last Saturday in November. Candidates must apply through their Tutors to the Board, and submit a list of their distinctions in Arts, and also of their distinctions in Medicine, if they have been for some time students in the School.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Institutes of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those candidates who show sufficient merit.

MUSEUMS.

The Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, of Pathology, of Materia Medica, and of Botany, are open to the Students of the School of Physic for the purpose of Education.

I.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of 5*s*. for the Junior, and 6*s*. 8*d*. for the Senior Division per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

II.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

IV.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

V.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—HENRY H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term. from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, or from any of the Fellows, or Professors.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

Registrar's Office.

The Office will be open during the Medical year from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. daily, except on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin., and should be drawn for the exact amount due.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

The fee for a Course of Dissections in the Summer Session is to be paid to the Professor of Anatomy.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the month of June and in the Autumn.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B, F.R.C.S.I.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Wm. Pearson, M.D., F.R C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—Henry Jellett, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Louis Werner, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robert H. Woods, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5*s.*; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1*s.* per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary, ALFRED R. PARSONS, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	The School of the Catholic University.

Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in:—

University College of South Wales, and Monmouthshire,	University of Madras,
University of Adelaide,	University of Melbourne,
University of Bombay,	University of Otago,
University of Calcutta,	University of Sydney,
University of Lahore,	University of Toronto,
	M'Gill College,

are recognized as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

No Student will be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, unless at least three of the five years have been attended in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.
Jervis-street Infirmary.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.
Mercer's Hospital.
Meath Hospital.
Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.
St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.
Coombe.
National Maternity.

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.
Swift's.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physicians.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.
John Magee Finny, M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
James Craig, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
Henry C. Drury, M.D.
T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I., King's Professor of Midwifery.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.
C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in Pathology.

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robt. H. Woods, M.Ch.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D

Anæsthetist.—W. C. P. Smyly, M.D.

House Surgeon.—W. Crane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Dentist.—J. I. Kelly, M.Dent.Sci.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLONIAL TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at Colonial Universities and Colleges.

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

(*a*) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.

(*b*) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.

(*c*) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.

(*d*) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.

(*e*) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *viva voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.

(*f*) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.

(*g*) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

(*a*) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.

(*b*) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.

(*c*) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors Committee.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics.*

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

S. B. Kelleher, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. Thrift, M.A., Hon. M. Inst. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
H. H. Poole, Sc.B.
} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

IV.—*Chemistry.*

Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. Werner, F.I.C., F.C.S.L., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.L., Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

John Joly, M.A., B.A.I., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. Alexander, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., Sc.D., M.I.C.E.I.,
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I., M.A.,
} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

Wm. Tatlow, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

George Marshall Harris, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., Sc.D., Wh. Ex., M.I.Mech.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass the Entrance Examination, and pay the Entrance Fee of £15.

The Course for this Examination is given in the Calendar, p. 30, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2. The dates at which it is held are given in the Calendar, pp. 1* to 5*, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students can join the classes only at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

Fourth Year (Optional).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I. Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Exami-

nation in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ...	£15	0	0
Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . .	8	8	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class, ...	£10	0	0
,, Middle ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Senior ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Optional fourth year,[a] . .	£15	0	0

[a] If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5*s*. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10*s*. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15*s*. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—Mathematics.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—Mechanics, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—Experimental Physics.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below :—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following :—

Junior Class.

Lectures.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—Engineering.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. ,, ,, in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

To the Senior and Middle Classes.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

To the Senior Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads.

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

Engineering Scheme.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

St. John's Ambulance Certificate for proficiency in First Aids to the Injured.

Engineering Students may, optionally, take out a short course of lectures in the elementary principles of Physiology and Anatomy, followed by demonstrations in First Aids to the Injured. The Instruction, which will begin in Michaelmas Term, will be such as to qualify the Student to present himself at the examination for the St. John's Ambulance Certificate. The examination may be arranged for any convenient date, and for any number of candidates up to thirty. The cost of the examination, which is £4, is jointly borne by the candidates. There are no fees required for the lectures and demonstrations.

Particulars as regards the hours and dates upon which the lectures and demonstrations are given will be posted in the Hall of the Engineering School.

Lending Library.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

Further Information.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Engineering Students' Society.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

Terms of Admission of Engineering Students of the Royal University of Ireland to the Engineering School of Trinity College, Dublin.

The cases of students applying to join the Engineering School will be dealt with on the general principles of allowing those who have passed the Second Professional Engineering Examination of the Royal University to join the Middle year, the Junior year's fees being remitted; and of allowing those who have passed the First Professional Engineering Examination to join the Junior Class. It is, however, open to any Professor of the School to inquire as to the previous work done in his subject by any student; and to require him to do such work as may be necessary to bring him up to the general standard, if he is found deficient.

(Order of the Board, December 17, 1910.)

Indian and Home Civil Service School.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8*s*. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2*s*. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	Prof. Mark Collins, B.A., PH.D.
Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, . . .	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, and Bengali,	Prof. John van Someren Pope, M.A.
History of India, ...	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Indian Law, ...	Prof. Charles Maturin, LL.B.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

Classes for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1913–1914, into two Sessions (a Winter Session from October 27th to March 25th, and a Summer Session, from April 27th to June 30th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 22nd). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1913-1914, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

Mr. E. J. Gwynn.	1. English Literature and Composition.
Prof. Goligher.	2. Greek Language and Literature.
	3. Latin Language and Literature.
Dr. J. P. Johnston.	4. Pure Mathematics.
	5. Applied Mathematics.
Mr. Rogers.	6. Mental and Moral Science.
[Vacant.][a]	7. Political Economy.
	8. Political Science.
Prof. Maturin.	9. Roman Law.
Mr. Dockrill.	10. English Law.
Mr. Johnston.	11. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
[Vacant.][a]	12. General Modern History.
	13. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
Prof. Rudmose Brown.	14. French Language and Literature.
Prof. Williams.	15. German Language and Literature.
Prof. Young and Mr. Ramsden.	16. Chemistry.
Mr. H. Thrift.	17. Physics.
Prof. H. H. Dixon.	18. Botany.
Prof. John Joly.	19. Geology.
Mr. H. H. Poole.	20. Geography.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1*s.* to £4 4*s.*, to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 1½ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of 3½ and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 4½ guineas and 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

[a] Mr. A. C. Farran is appointed for Michaelmas Term, 1913.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

Army School.

Commissions in the Army for University Candidates.

The Army Council offers every half-year Six Commissions in the Indian Army; Six in the Royal Artillery, and at least thirty in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps to candidates nominated by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

From 1913 the number of Indian Army and Artillery Commissions allotted to any one University will be in proportion to the total number of candidates nominated by that University. The effect of this rule will be that only about one in seven candidates nominated by Trinity College can obtain an Indian Commission.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed:—

A. *General Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Have attained the age of 21, and not have attained the age of 25 on the 15th January for a Winter Nomination, or the 15th July for a Summer Nomination.
2. Be unmarried, and of pure European descent.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. *Academical Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.

   A Residential Student means one who keeps his Arts Lecture Terms, and who either resides inside Trinity College or with his parents or guardians in Dublin or its neighbourhood. Residence in lodgings recognized by the College authorities will be permitted if no accommodation is available inside the College.

3. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.

4. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics and Science required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in Trinity Term. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar of the School before the end of Hilary Term.

C. *Military Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be an "efficient" member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps each year from the date of his registration as an Army Candidate.

2. Be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.

In cases where efficient service in the Officers' Training Corps will not have amounted to two years by the date of nomination, a second period of attachment for six weeks will be necessary.

3. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, consisting of a Written Examination and a Practical Test.

The Written Examination will be held in March and October, and the subject of Examination will be as follows:—

GROUP A.—Military History, Strategy, and Tactics.

GROUP B.—Field Engineering, Map Reading, and Field Sketching.

GROUP C.—Military Administration and Organization.

The Practical Test will be in Map Reading and Field Sketching, and will take place about the time of the Written Examination.

A Candidate may take this Examination *before or after* presenting himself for the B.A. Degree Examination, and he may take one, two, or three groups at a time.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains ·5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete

his qualification in the group, be required to obtain ·5 in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. This Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his record of service in the Officers' Training Corps, and to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to consider the importance of taking an active part in University sports and games, and of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Antedate.

Candidates will receive eighteen months antedate on joining the service. Senior or Junior Moderators will receive two years. This antedate will count for promotion but not for retired pay.

Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects.

Group A.—Mr. Claude Fulcher will give thirty hours' instruction in each College Term, and also in September, in the subjects of this group, at 34 Dawson Street. Special Lectures will be arranged in Hilary Term, if necessary, for second-year Students who have failed to qualify in this group at the end of their first year.

Groups B. and C.—Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, M.A.I., will deliver twenty-four Lectures each Term in the subjects of these groups, at 8 Harcourt Terrace. He will also give extra personal instruction to Students for about six weeks preceding an examination at which they intend to enter for these groups, or at such other time as may be mutually convenient.

Practical Test.—Mr. Fulcher will give instruction in the field in Hilary and Trinity Terms on one day in each week of Lectures.

The Course will extend over two years, beginning in October. The fees are £40, payable, £20 on joining the School, and £20 in the following October.

Students who have completed the full Course, but have not passed all parts of the Military Examination, may continue attendance at Lectures by paying £2 10*s.* a Term for each Course.

The foregoing payments should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* November 20th in each year. After that date a fine of 3*s.* per week commenced is inflicted, and after a fortnight the names of all Students whose fees are unpaid are removed from the books of the Army School.

Course of Study Prescribed.

In their first year Students will attend all the above Lectures, and will present themselves for Examination in October in Groups A and C.

If successful they will attend Lectures in Group B during their second winter, and will present themselves in March for Group B, and the Practical Test.

Students who fail in Group A or C will go up again in March, and will attend Lectures in these groups during the winter in addition to Lectures in Group B. Such Students may postpone the Examination in Group B until the following October.

No Student will be allowed to present himself for the Military Examination until he shall have been one year in the School.

Students who desire to present themselves for a Military Examination must give notice to the Lecturers before the 1st February or 1st July; and permission shall not be given to any Student to present himself, unless on the recommendation of the Lecturers, countersigned by the Provost.

No departure from the foregoing rules will be allowed, unless leave shall have been obtained from the Army School Committee.

Students entering College with a view to becoming Army Candidates should join the Officers' Training Corps as soon as possible, and on doing so should register themselves with the Adjutant as future Army Candidates. They are recommended to join the School as Rising Junior Sophisters, and to take their Military training in the following Long Vacation, or in the Long Vacation preceding their entry to the School. By completing the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and by taking the Special B.A. Degree Examination in the following June, it will be *possible* for a Student to obtain a Commission in one year and nine months; but in most cases two years and a quarter will be found necessary.

Students who wish to take a Moderatorship are advised to consult the Registrar as early as possible in their College Course as to the best means of fitting in their Honor and Army work.

Professional Privileges.

To obtain Professional Privileges for a Junior or Senior Sophister Term, Students must attend a minimum of three-fourths of each Course of Lectures in the Army School during the term; but second-year Students who, by the above rules, are exempt from certain Lectures in the School, may obtain these privileges by attending five-sixths of the remaining Lectures during the term.

Professional Privileges for the B.A. Degree Examination are granted—

(*a*) To Students who have passed Group A *or* B of the Military Examination, and have credit as above defined for their three Senior Sophister terms;

(*b*) to Students who have completed the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and have credit for the preceding Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures in the Army School.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. For further information, application should be made to the Registrar of the Army School, 27 Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Contingent,

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

COMMITTEE OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

President.

THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch., D.L., Provost's House, Dublin.

Ordinary Members.

J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
R. Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. A. Goligher, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.
J. Fraser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A., F.T.C.D.
G. R. Webb, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ross, P.C., 66 Fitzwilliam Square.
Brigadier-General A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O., 50 St. Stephen's Green.
Lt.-Colonel H. B. Williams, D.S.O., General Staff, Cuil-na-Greine, Carrickickmines, Co. Dublin.
Lt.-Colonel Dalton, R.A.M.C., Staff Officer to D.D. of M.S., Irish Command, Lower Castle Yard.

Appointed as Officers of the Contingent.

Major—R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D.
Lieut.—A. F. Dixon, M.B.
Lieut.—E. H. Alton, F.T.C.D.
The Adjutant.—Capt. S. G. de C. Wheeler, B.A., B.E., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 30 Dartmouth Square.
Hon. Secretary—Major R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D., 34 Trinity College, Dublin.

Headquarters.—The Headquarters of the Contingent are at the Officers' Training Corps Buildings, Lincoln Place, Trinity College, Dublin.

All information with reference to the Corps can be obtained there, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Enrolment.—Intending Members should attend at Headquarters to obtain the enrolment and proposal forms, &c.

Only British subjects of pure European descent, who are physically fit, are eligible to join.

Conditions of Service.—No oath of allegiance is taken, and no liability for Service is incurred. Each member contracts:—

(*a*) To abide by the rules of the Corps.

(*b*) To serve for three years (if in possession of Certificate A, two years).

(*c*) To make himself efficient during each year of Service.

Efficiency.—To be efficient, a Cadet must in each year—

(1) Attend not less than 15 Instructional Parades (30 if a Recruit).

(2) Attend Camp for 15 days, and be present at the Annual Inspection, except in case of sickness, duly certified, or leave officially granted.

(3) Undergo the prescribed training in Musketry (Medical Unit exempt).

Drills.—All Instructional Parades are arranged with a view to their causing as little interference as possible with College lectures or athletic engagements, pastimes, etc.

These parades consist of not less than 45 minutes' actual training. Not more than two parades may be counted in any one day.

The times for parades are published in weekly orders, which are posted on the Contingent and Company notice-boards.

Special Field Days.—Field days will be arranged, if possible, once or twice a month. Each field day counts two parades.

Uniform.—Each Cadet is provided with all necessary arms, uniform, and equipment.

A Recruit will be issued, on payment of ten shillings, with an order form on the tailor's representative, and he will be required to attend at the tailor's to be measured.

Camp.—All expenses, messing, transport, &c., are met by grants paid by the War Office.

Object.—The primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at schools and universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually applying for commissions in the Regular Army or Special reserve of Officers, or the Territorial Force.

For fuller information, see "Handbook of the Dublin University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps."

School of Agriculture.

(*The regulations of this School are undergoing a thorough revision, which has not yet been completed. The following are the old regulations as to Entrance and Exhibitions*):—

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education; to be held in October.[a] The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and *one* of the following:—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

Students who are also Arts Students pay half fees for the several courses.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture. At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

(*The Board and Council have approved of the following scheme of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and with the Royal College of Science*):—

FIRST TWO YEARS (taken at Trinity College).

First Year.	*Second Year.*
Mathematics.	Analytical Chemistry and Practical Organic Chemistry.
Physics (general).	Mechanics and Mathematics.
Practical Meteorology.	Zoology.
Chemistry (general principles).	Botany.
Drawing.	Geology.
Arts.	Arts

[a] Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

SECOND TWO YEARS (taken at the Royal College of Science).

Third Year.	*Fourth Year.*
Agriculture.	Agriculture.
Agricultural Chemistry.	Agricultural Zoology.
Agricultural Geology.	Agricultural Botany.
Agricultural Engineering.	Agricultural Bacteriology.
Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.	Veterinary Hygiene.
	Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

According to this scheme (which is on the lines of that framed by the Department) the student spends his first two years in the School in studying the general principles of the sciences which later find practical application in the scientific study of agriculture. He keeps the usual Freshman terms in Arts, and, if desirous of proceeding to the Degree in Agriculture, he also keeps the Sophister terms in Arts. During the Sophister years he receives "professional privileges" in Arts.

At the conclusion of the first two years the student is examined in the Science Courses pursued by him. This examination is conducted in Trinity College and by the Examiners of the University.

During the second two years the student studies Agriculture and Agricultural Science in the Royal College of Science and at the Farm at Glasnevin. During one of these years the student carries out research in Agricultural Science under the direction of one of the Professors or Lecturers of the R.C.S. Students who aim at obtaining a Diploma in the University of Dublin, and do not seek the Degree (Agr. B.) need attend no Arts lectures in Trinity College after passing the Final Freshman Examination. They would, after their first two years, take a less specialized course than that required for the Associateship of the R.C.S., which would be given partly in the R.C.S. and partly in Trinity College.

The final examination in Agriculture and Agricultural Science is conducted in the Royal College of Science, and mainly by the Professors of that College; but the University of Dublin is represented at that examination by an examiner appointed by Trinity College, and extern to the Royal College of Science.

Examinations for Qualifications in Education.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1914 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Urwick, *Growth of the Child's Mind* (Arnold).

Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's Art of Teaching, or Landon's Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin. 14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2*s*. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4*s*. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3*s*.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1*s*. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1*s*. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2*s*. for other candidates.

In 1914, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2; and on Friday and Saturday, October 16 and 17.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, that he has matriculated in any University or University College; has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1914 it will be held on April 14, 15, 16, and 17. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

Obligatory Subjects.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy, *or* Devas, Political Economy, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, Elements of Economics; Hadley, Economics; and Pierson, Principles of Economics, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, Landmarks of English Industrial History, may be used as an introduction. For Irish History, Murray, Commercial Relations between England and Ireland. For reference, Meredith, Economic History of England. and Cunningham, Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

(*a*) General physiographical conditions.

(*b*) The chief economic products.

(*c*) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.

(*d*) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, Smaller Commercial Geography, *or* Adams, Commercial Geography. For additional reading Chisholm, Handbook of Commercial Geography, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

(*a*) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

(*b*) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Cropper, Book-keeping and Accounts.
Lisle, Accounting in Theory and Practice.
Dicksee Office Organization.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

(*a*) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

(*b*) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employer's liability.

[Steven, Mercantile Law.
Redgrave, The Factory Acts.
For further reading, Topham, Company Law, and Anson, 'Contracts' are recommended.]

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.
(2) German.
(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, Money, and Nicholson, Money and Monetary Problems, are recommended.
F. A. Walker, Money, Withers, The Meaning of Money, and Conant, The Principles of Money and Banking, may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Fisk, International Commercial Policies.
Giffen, The Use of Import and Export Statistics.
Clare, The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, Public Finance, Part II., *or* G. Armitage Smith, Taxation, is recommended as an introductory book.
Blunden, Local Taxation, and J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Book V., chaps. 2–6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(*a*) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control of combinations by the State.

(*b*) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, The Trust Problem, and Howell, Trades Unionism, Old and New, are recommended.
J. B. Clark, The Control of Trusts.
M'Crosty, The Trust Movement in British Industry.
S. and B. Webb, The History of Trade Unionism, may be used for additional reading.]

(5)—*Statistics and Statistical Methods.*

Nature and scope of statistics. Use of averages. Tabulation. Sampling. Elementary graphic methods. The use of index-numbers. Tests of accuracy. The statistics of population, trade, prices, wages, and employment.

[Bowley, An Elementary Manual of Statistics, is recommended as a convenient introductory book. For further reading, Mayo-Smith, Statistics and Economics, may be used.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking, is recommended as an introductory text-book.
Clare, Money Market Primer.
Bagehot, Lombard Street;
and
Rae, The Country Banker, will supply a general account of British banking.
For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, should be read.
For reference, Hart, Treatise on the Law of Banking; or Chalmers, Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c].

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, Railway Economics, and Hadley, Railroad Transportation, are recommended.
Findlay, Working and Management of an English Railway, Grierson, Railway Rates, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, Insurance.
F. Harcourt Kitchin, The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance.
W. Schooling, Life Insurance Explained.
W. Gow, Marine Insurance.
C. F. Morrell, Insurance : a Manual of Practical Law.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Taylor, Agricultural Economics; Rogers, The Business Side of Agriculture; Pratt, Organization of Agriculture, and The Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. Bastable, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

University Appointments Association.

An Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
Rev. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Senior Fellow.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.
A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.
Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
William Kennedy, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

The Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Board.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Board, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.[a] Dr. Challoner

[a] Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

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[a] Parr, p. 47. [b] Ibid., p. 50. [c] Ibid, p. 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser, Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.[a]

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

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a The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759:—
"Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A.D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M.D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L.T.C.D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1912, *and June* 30, 1913 :—

The Cross of the Order of Merit worn by W. E. H. Lecky.
From Madame de Beaufort, The Hague.

An autograph letter of Oliver Goldsmith's.
From Lord Blyth.

Sir William Petty's contract for the Down Survey in MS.
From Sir William Osler, Bart., F.R.S.

Ortelius. Orbis Terrarum, 1583.
From Wm. D. Macdonnell, M.A.

Family history of James Smith of Coventry; compiled by Lady Durning-Lawrence.
From Compiler.

Electro-analysis. By Edgar F. Smith.
From Author, University of Pennsylvania.

La Saincte Bible enrichie de plusieurs belles figures. Gerard Jollain, Collongne.
From George Rivington, M.D., Dundrum.

Illustrations from one hundred MSS. in the library of Henry Yates Thompson: plates illustrating ten MSS. from ix. to xvi. centuries.
From the Owner.

Bacon's Essays, Sydney edition edited by Sydney Humphries.
From Editor.

Bullarium monachorum nigrorum S. Benedicti congregationis Angliae.
From The Abbot of Downside.

Die Braut von Messina. Von Schiller: 1803. First edition.
From E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.

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[a] The privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries, viz.:—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

Dublin University Missionary Magaziné, vols. vi. vii.
From Rev. Dr. Newport White.
Notes from the Botanical School, T.C.D.
From Professor H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Colonial families of the United States of America. By Geo. Norbury Mackenzie, LL.B.
From Author, Baltimore.
The Works of Thomas Brooks: edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart, 6 vols.
From D. McD. Grosart, Dublin.
Framed photograph of the bust of Rev. Edward Hincks, in the Museum in Cairo.
From L. E. Steele, M.A.
Facsimile of the Washington MS. of the Four Gospels in the Collection of C. L. Freer, with introduction by H. A. Sanders.
From C. L. Freer, Detroit.
1. Folk-lore survey of Co. Clare.
2. Brasil and the legendary islands of the North Atlantic.
3. Promontory forts of Co. Mayo.
4. Carrigaholt, Co. Clare.
5. Early Italian maps of Ireland.
From T. J. Westropp, M.A.
A Dublin Almanack of 1612.
From E. R. McC. Dix.
A Hindi MS. Portfolio Chinensis. A dictionary in Persian and English: by Ramdhun Sen.
Book of Common Prayer, 1723 (Grierson).
Biblia Sacra, 1710. Floriati, L'Idolo.
From Henry Harden, LL.B.
Ramsay's Latin prose. Clivus, and key.
Palaestra Oxoniensis.
From M. J. McGauran, B.A.
Pamphlets and papers. By R. J. Anderson, M.D.
From Author, Galway.
The Domesday Hundred of Wenford, &c.
From Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, B.C.L.
Paradise Lost, 9th ed.
Wit against reason. By H. E.
Basque tracts.
From E. S. Dodgson, M.A., Oxford.
Further papers on insects.
From Charles Janet, Beauvais.
A further collection of 17th and 18th century books.
From S. H. Tickell, London.
The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: Annual.
From the Society, New York.
Descrizione di una macchinetta elettro-magnetica del Dr. Antonio Paginotti.
From the Electro-technical Association, Milan.
Bibliography of the published writings of Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart. Compiled by William Wale.
From Compiler, Guy's Hospital.
Journal of the American Irish Historical Society: vols. x, xi. Compiled by Patrick F. M'Gowan and E. H. Daly.
From Compilers, New York.

The romance of the name America. By Heinrich Charles.
From Author, New York.
Memorials of T. L. Pennell, M.D. By Rev. Wm. Bramley-Moore, M.A.
From Author, London.
L'origine degli Albanesi e dei Greci. Pant. Luchetti.
From Author, Pesaro.
British and Irish road-books.
La cartographie des provinces de France.
By Sir H. G. Fordham.
From Author.
Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures. By Mary Baker Eddy. English and German.
From Christian Science Publication Committee, London.
Olympus mysteries and Druid's Key. By W. Richardson.
From Author, Melbourne.
Lazy days in Venice. By W. L. Scott.
From Author, Detroit.
Donegal memories and other poems. By J. N. Johnston.
From Author, Buffalo.
The Emersons of Ipswich, Mass., and of Bishop's Stortford. By P. H. Emerson, M.B.
From Author, Southbourne, Hants.
My gems. My silly partition. By M. T. Advani.
From Author, Hyderabad.
Mécanique sociale. Par Sp. C. Haret.
From Author, Bucarest.
Address on Universities and medical education. By H. D. Rolleston, M.D.
From Author, Manchester.
Early Welsh Script. By W. M. Lindsay, M.A.
From Author, St. Andrews.
The statue of Mrs. John Elder, Govan.
From the Committee.
The Abbeys and Convents of the vale of Conway. By T. Elias: ed. by W. Bezant Lowe, M.A.
From Editor, Llanfairfechan.
St. Paul's misconceptions. By Emil P. Berg.
From Author.
Extracts from the letters of E. L. & J. Ussher.
From E. M. Beloe, King's Lynn.
Buch der Strahlen, die grössere Grammatik des Barhebräus: Uebersetzung . . . von Axel Moberg.
From Author, Lund.
A genealogical puzzle. By D. Biddle, M.R.C.S.
From Author.
Jean P. Brisset: Les prophéties accomplies; Les origines humaines.
From Author, Angers.
Experimental researches on the specific gravity and the displacement of some saline solutions. By J. Y. Buchanan, F.R.S.
From Author.
William Shakspere and Robert Greene: the evidence. By W. H. Chapman.
From Author, California.

A pilgrimage to Mecca and the Near East.
From Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Chief Justice, Hyderabad.

A guide to the description of microscopic sections of pathological tissues. By O. C. Gruner, M.D.
From Author, M'Gill University.

Mathematical analysis of some experiments in climatological physiology. By G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.
From Author, Melbourne.

Notes on Hardwicke of Hardwicke and Burcott. By J. W. Hardwicke-Jones.
From Author, St. Leonard's.

Farbwerke Festschrift 1863–1913.
From Meister, Lucius, and Brüning.

Scientific Papers. By D. Francisco de las Barras de Aragon.
From Author, University, Cadiz.

Burton ("Dr. Slop"): his forceps and his foes. By Alban Doran, F.R.C.S. Eng.
From Author, London.

On the evolution of life from fire. By E. M. Darken.
From Author, Wellington, N.Z.

Poems. By Hart Dumartin.
From Arthur Tidman, Lausanne.

The Yalkut of R. Machir Bar Abba Mari on Joel, &c., ed. for the first time from the unique MS. in the British Museum, by A. W. Greenup, D.D.
From Editor, Highbury.

History of the Siderfin family. By James Sanders.
From Author, Devon.

Études Carmélitaines, 1911, 12.
From Le P. Marie-Joseph du Sacré-Cœur, Corioule-Assesse.

I. Battisti.
From Dr. D. G. Whittinghill, Rome.

The Dinkard, xiii.
From Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah Adenwala, M.V.O.

The trial of W. Penn and W. Mead, 1670. Reprint.
From Librarian, Friends' Reference Library, London.

The story of St. Nicholas' Collegiate Church, Galway. By Rev. J. Fleetwood Berry, B.D.
From Author, Galway.

Insomnia. By Sir James Sawyer.
From Author, Birmingham.

A catalogue of books on shorthand, cryptography, &c., in the library of Robert Todd.
From Owner, Barnet.

De Ecloga Theoduli. Professor J. Osternacher.
From Author, Urfahr.

History of the worshipful company of fruiterers of the City of London. By A. W. Gould.
From Author.

Fermat-Problem-Arbeiten des Lehrers. O. A. Bergholz.
From Author, Wörlitz.

La Verdadera cuna de Cristobal Colon. Por el Dr. Constantino de Horta y Pardo.
From Author, Havana.

A letter from a lord to a commoner concerning the two Church Bills lately rejected. Dublin, 1732.
From E. M. Beloe, King's Lynn.

King's College Alumni. By L. F. Fuld, Ph.D.
From Author, New York.

One hundred chapel-talks to students. By Aug. H. Strong.
From Author, Rochester, N.Y.

Origin of architectural design. By Lee H. M'Coy.
From Author, Pueblo, U.S.A.

The Argentine Republic. An address by Senor Don Luis Figueroa: with agricultural census.
From Author, Argentine Consulate, Dublin.

A History of the family of Lister or Lyster. By Rev. H. L. Lyster Denny, M.A.
From Author, Chelsea.

English poets song album. By Franklin Hopkins.
From Composer, New York.

The Tulip tree and other poems. By R. J. Kerr.
From Author, Rathmines.

The true statistical basis of science as a fact in the social order. By Henry Heitmann.
From Author, Poughkeepsie.

Der Schwan von der Salzach. Von Dr. Otto Seidl.
From Author, Munich.

Ueber die Abnahme der verwilderten Tauben am Strassburger Münster. Von Paul Scherdlin.
From Author, Strassburg.

Sumer is icumen in. By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.D.
From Author, Reading.

English Masonic Literature before 1751. By E. H. Dring.
From Author, Surrey.

The Gordons of Nethermuir. By John Malcolm Bulloch.
From Author, London.

Report on health conditions at Panama. By Prof. H. B. Allen, M.D.
From Author, Melbourne.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1889, .	218,241	September, 1901, .	269,939
,, 1890, .	221,336	,, 1902, .	275,110
,, 1891, .	224,586	,, 1903, .	280,741
,, 1892, .	228,037	,, 1904, .	287,248
,, 1893, .	231,538	,, 1905, .	293,638
,, 1894, .	235,093	,, 1906, .	299,068
,, 1895, .	238,606	,, 1907, .	305,248
,, 1896, .	241,818	,, 1908, .	311,570
,, 1897, .	244,887	,, 1909, .	317,214
,, 1898, .	251,876	,, 1910, .	323,423
,, 1899, .	257,323	,, 1911, .	329,478
,, 1900, .	264,075	,, 1912 .	335,187

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

THE LECKY LIBRARY.

In 1912, shortly before her death, Mrs. Lecky presented to Trinity College the Library of her husband, William Edward Hartpole Lecky, a collection of about 6000 volumes.

The Library is placed in the Council Room, and books may be borrowed from it by Fellows, Professors, Lecturers, Assistants to Professors, and by Students specially recommended by the Professor or Lecturer whose class they are attending.

Application is to be made to the Clerk of the Lending Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

The Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 P.M. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 P.M. during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

Part.

I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Normal Climatological Station.

In January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precints of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two-earth thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.*

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

"Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

* For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs.; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 272), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 272), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 272), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708; of the fittings £1292; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903–1906 [see Calendar Vol. III.]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research. In 1912, partly by contribution from Viscount Iveagh, and partly by contribution from the Board, a Herbarium was added at a cost of about £800.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1912–1913.

Michaelmas Term, 1912.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Simplify
$$\frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2-\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}{\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}.$$

2. Divide $x^4-3x^3+x^2+3x-2$ by x^2-1.

3. Find the result of multiplying together $(a-b)$, $(b-c)$, and $(c-a)$.

4. Solve the equation
$$\frac{x-3}{5}-\frac{x-4}{6}=\frac{x+2}{4}.$$

5. Find the simplest expression of
$$\frac{x+2}{x-1}-\frac{x-2}{x+1}-\frac{6x-1}{x^2-1}.$$

6. Solve the equations $2x+3y=2$,
$4x-9y=-1$.

7. Extract the square root of 1·0609.

8. A train 200 feet long moving at 60 miles an hour overtakes a train 100 feet long moving at 40 miles an hour: how long does it take to pass it?

9. Find the simple interest on £805 13*s.* 4*d.* for 4 years at 3¼ per cent. per annum.

10. Find the compound interest on £8000 for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. LUCE.

1. Write short notes on:—Latitude and longitude, the Tropics, tides, the Gulf Stream, the Suez Canal.

2. Describe the course of the Shannon *or* that of the Thames.

3. Where are:—Adrianople, Alaska, Archangel, Baroda, Calabar, Durban, Hobart, Kabul, Lugnaquilla, Manilla, Mid-Lothian, Monte Video, Pesth, St. Malo, San Francisco, Sofia, Stromboli, Upsala.

4. Describe the various routes from London to Calcutta, stating briefly the advantages of each.

5. Explain Germany's geographical situation and its influence on her foreign policy.

6. Mention the chief events of the reign of King John.

7. Contrast the Tudor and Stuart periods in respect of home policy.

8. Give an account of the campaigns of Marlborough *or* of the Crimean War.

9. What social and industrial revolutions occur in English history?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate:—

1. The two camps of the enemy have been captured by the valour of our soldiers.

2. Surely you do not think that this state of affairs will continue for ever?

3. I am sorry that teachers must so often be ashamed of their pupils.

4. Do not come to Rome before you have received Caesar's permission.

5. He declared that the city of Corinth would be surrendered on the following day.

6. On the death of Sulla, Caesar returned to Rome, where he immediately made himself prominent by the prosecution of Dolabella, a renegade from the popular side, who was accused of extortion in Macedonia. The prosecution was not successful, and partly because he had once more made residence at Rome dangerous, partly to improve, by a definite course of instruction, his powers of oratory, he withdrew to Rhodes, where he spent two years in private study.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. MACRAN.

Translate into English :—

Le même enthousiasme, la même générosite, se retrouvaient alors chez tous les peuples de l'Europe centrale. C'était l'époque où l'on regardait comme un grand acte de piété et de patriotisme que d'entreprendre de pareils monuments ; car la cathédrale et le beffroi communal étaient les fidèles images de la cité chrétienne et libre. C'était l'époque où à l'enthousiasme des croisades succéda la sainte ardeur des constructions religieuses. 'On se croisa, dit un écrivain, non plus pour s'en aller guerroyer au pays d'Orient, mais pour travailler humblement à l'œuvre de Dieu, de Notre-Dame et des Saints.' C'était aussi l'époque où l'architecture venait de subir une métamorphose complète ; une immense impulsion avait emporté les architectes dans des voies nouvelles : le style ogival régnait avec sa mâle élégance et sa noble simplicité.

Or,—

Die Federn einer Gans beschämten den neugebornen Schnee. Stolz auf dieses blendende Geschenk der Natur, glaubte sie eher zu einem Schwane, als du dem, was sie war, geboren zu seyn. Sie sonderte sich von ihres gleichen ab, und schwamm einsam und majestätisch auf dem Teiche herum. Bald dehnte sie ihren Hals, dessen verrätherische Kürze sie mit aller Macht abhelfen wollte ; bald suchte sie ihm die prächtige Biegung zu geben, in welcher der Schwan das würdige Ansehen eines Vogels des Apollo hat. Doch vergebens ; er war zu steif, und mit aller ihrer Bemühung brachte sie es nicht weiter, als dass sie eine lächerliche Gans ward, ohne ein Schwan zu werden.

Translate into French *or* German :—

The faithful Hildegard was condemned unheard. Taland and his people received orders to throw the unfortunate woman, who suspected nothing, into the Rhine. In the night she was seized in her bed, dragged to the Rhine, and its waves were just about to swallow up the unhappy creature, when two strange knights sprang forward, seized the ruffians by the arm, delivered their victim, and rode off with Hildegard at full speed. Taland's people concealed what had happened, and announced to the Emperor that the order had been executed.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

[*Choose* ONE *subject for an Essay.*]

1. The Rights of Majorities.
2. The Advantages of University Education.
3. Universal Suffrage.
4. The Liberty of the Press.
5. Trade Unions.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. If a, b, c are integers, prove $a \,.\, b \,.\, c = b \,.\, a \,.\, c$, the multiplication being performed in order from left to right.

2. Find the simple interest on £549 6*s*. 8*d*. for 8 years, 3 months at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

3. Find the cost of 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. at £6 1*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.

4. How many yards of paper, 19 inches wide, will cover the walls of a room 17 feet long, 15 feet broad, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high?

5. Find to 6 places of decimals the value of

$$\frac{10}{11 + \sqrt{11}}.$$

6. Simplify

$$3[19 - 8\{21 - 4(7 - 11)\}].$$

7. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x - 5}{3} + x = \frac{3x - 2}{5} + 3.$$

8. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2x - 3}{x^2 + x - 20}, \quad \frac{3x + 1}{x^2 + 4x - 5}, \quad \frac{x - 5}{x^2 - 5x + 4}.$$

9. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\left\{x^2 - \frac{(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)^2}{4y^2}\right\} \div \left\{\left(\frac{x + z}{y}\right)^2 - 1\right\}.$$

10. The ages of a man and his two children are 43, 3, and 5 years respectively: in how many years will the man's age be double the sum of the ages of his children?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

[*Answer* FIVE *questions.*]

1. To what monarchs is the establishment of law in England chiefly due?
Give a short account of the work of each.

2. Give a brief sketch of the circumstances which led to the establishment and overthrow of the Commonwealth.

3. Name works by—Bacon, Burke, Dryden, Goldsmith, Locke, Milton, Pope, Smith (Adam), Swift, Tennyson.

Note, with dates, two battles in which each of the following was prominent:—Cromwell, Marlborough, Clive, Nelson, Wellington.

4. For what events are the following years famous:—1265, 1485, 1689, 1707, 1713, 1763, 1776, 1789, 1831, 1854?

Give the dates of what you regard as the five most important events in the history of Ireland.

5. Name the states (*a*) of Canada, (*b*) of Central America.

Note the ten chief rivers of Asia, and the direction in which they flow.

6. Give the chief British possessions south of the Equator.

What are the most important colonies of France, Spain, Portugal, Holland?

7. Give the boundaries and five largest towns (*a*) of Germany, (*b*) of Turkey.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. The two brothers exhorted one another to fight boldly and die bravely.

2. The prisoners were brought back to the camp, and not one of them escaped.

3. Boys are persuaded more easily than old men.

4. Caesar asked Cicero why he had said that the soldiers would refuse to attack the enemy.

5. On the receipt of this sad news, the two generals, with joyful looks intended to disguise their feelings, began to ask their guide how much stronger the enemy was than their own army. On hearing that the Athenians had 3,000 more infantry than they had, one of them turned to the other and said, 'It is all over with these exultant soldiers of ours, if, instead of retiring, we march forward to Athens.'

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. TATE.

Translate into English:—

Au bout d'un quart d'heure, qui fut long, j'entends sur l'escalier quelqu'un, et par la fente de la porte, je vis le père, sa lampe dans une main, dans l'autre un de ses grands couteaux. Il montait, sa femme après lui, moi derrière la porte; il ouvrit; mais avant d'entrer il posa

la lampe que sa femme vint prendre ; puis il entre pieds nus, et elle, de dehors, lui disait à voix basse, masquant avec ses doigts le trop de lumière de la lampe, 'Doucement, va doucement.' Quand il fut à l'échelle, il monte, son couteau dans les dents, et venu à la hauteur du lit, ce pauvre jeune homme étendu, offrant sa gorge découverte, d'un main il prend son couteau, et de l'autre... Ah ! cousine... il saisit un jambon qui pendait au plancher, en coupe une tranche, et se retire comme il était venu. La porte se referme, la lampe s'en va, et je reste seul à mes réflexions.

Or,—

Der Zinnsoldat stand beleuchtet da und fühlte eine Hitze, die schreklich war ; aber ob sie von dem wirklichen Feuer oder von der Liebe herrührte, wusste er nicht. Die Farben waren von ihm abgegangen ; ob das auf der Reise geschehen, oder ob der Kummer daran schuld war, konnte niemand sagen. Er sah die kleine Dame an, sie blickte ihn an, und er fühlte, dass er schmolz ; aber noch stand er standhaft mit dem Gewehr im Arme. Da ging plötzlich eine Thüre auf, der Wind ergriff die Tänzerin, und sie flog, einer Sylphide gleich, in den Ofen zum Zinnsoldaten, loderte in Flammen auf und fort war sie. Da schmolz der Zinnsoldat zu einem Klumpen, und als das Mädchen am folgenden Tage die Asche herausnahm, fand sie ihn als ein kleines Herz.

Translate into French *or* German :—

One evening a gentleman who wished to make a journey asked his servant what the time was, because he thought the clock in his room, by which it was nearly eleven, was fast. The servant answered him that the clock was not fast, but, on the contrary, that it was slow, and that the right time was half-past eleven. His master was astonished and a little anxious, because his train left the station at eight minutes past five. Thinking that he would never wake up in time, he ordered his servant not to forget to call him at half-past four at the latest.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

1. Country Life.
2. School-days.
3. Engineering.
4. Virgil.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1912.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. STEWART.

1. For what purpose is the transit instrument used? Explain how it should be mounted, and how any error in the mounting may be detected.

2. Show that a proof of the Earth's rotation and of the direction in which it rotates may be deduced by observing bodies allowed to fall from a great height.

3. Knowing the length of our year and our distance from the Sun, indicate how, by simple observations of Venus, we may calculate the distance of Venus from the Sun.

4. If the Moon's horizontal parallax is 57′, the Sun's 8″, and the Sun's angular semi-diameter 16′, determine approximately the longest time that a Lunar Eclipse can last. What assumptions do you make?

5. Give Flamsteed's method of determining the right ascension of a star.

6. What phenomena observed in connexion with Jupiter's satellites suggested the idea of a velocity of light? Explain fully.

7. If the right ascension of the mean Sun at mean noon on a certain day is 8h. 4m. 10s., what is the sidereal time at 2.15 p.m.?

8. Explain fully why the gnomon of a sun-dial should point to the celestial pole.

ETHICS.

MR. MOONEY.

1. How does Aristotle discuss the question whether the virtues are naturally implanted qualities? He employs the analogy of the arts in this connexion?

2. Enumerate and define the different virtues which Plato distinguishes in the *Republic*.

3. How does Butler state the relation between conscience and self-love?

4. 'Our perception of vice and ill-desert arises from, and is the result of, a comparison.' How does Butler show this?

5. Give an account of the conflict between Socrates and the sophists. He was, however, in agreement with the fundamental assumption on which their claims were based?

6. Describe Kant's ethical doctrines. Sidgwick objects to his conception of Free Will?

7. Reproduce briefly Mackenzie's discussion of the precise nature of the object on which the moral judgment is passed.

8. Mention the principal exponents of Universalistic Hedonism. How is the theory criticised by Mackenzie?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

1. The true relations between a mother State and her colonies, and the guidance which Britain may derive for her future from the lessons of her past.

2. 'This was the noblest Roman of them all:
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did from envy of great Caesar.
He only in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.'

Criticise or justify this verdict by an examination of all the characters concerned, not omitting that of the speaker.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. A uniform ladder AB, 17 feet long, rests with one end A on a horizontal plane AC, and the other end B against a vertical wall BC: if $AC = 8$ feet, and the coefficient of friction for ladder and wall is $\frac{1}{2}$, and for ladder and ground $\frac{2}{3}$, what horizontal force must be applied at A to prevent the ladder from slipping?

2. Prove that the moment of a couple is the same about all points in its plane.

3. Find the least H.-P. of an engine which, by exerting a constant force, will give a velocity of 45 miles an hour to a train of mass 80 tons in two minutes, assuming that the retarding forces may be estimated at 15 lbs. weight per ton.

4. Masses of 15 ozs. and 17 ozs. are connected by a string passing round a smooth pulley. If the smaller mass is given a velocity of 4 feet per second downwards, find how far it will travel before coming to rest.

5. One ton of iron of sp. gr. 7 is raised from the sea by being attached by cables of negligible weight to *a* mass of wood of sp. gr. ·6. Find the mass of the wood required and the total tension in the cables.

6. Find the total pressure on the side of a vertical dam 30 feet deep and 200 feet broad when the water reaches to the top of the dam.

7. A vessel with a broad bottom and a narrow top contains water and rests on a table. Explain why the pressure on the table may be very much less than the pressure of the liquid on the bottom of the vessel.

8. Prove the formula for the relation between the distances of an object and its image from the centre of a thin double convex lens.

9. State what is meant by chromatic aberration, and explain how it is avoided in the construction of lenses for telescopes.

10. Explain by diagrams how long-sightedness and short-sightedness are corrected by the use of spectacles.

CLASSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate:—

ἆρ' οὖν τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἡμῖν μόνον ἐπιστατητέον καὶ προσαναγκαστέον τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ εἰκόνα ἤθους ἐμποιεῖν τοῖς ποιήμασιν ἢ μὴ παρ' ἡμῖν ποιεῖν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημιουργοῖς ἐπιστατητέον καὶ διακωλυτέον τὸ κακόηθες τοῦτο καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ ἀνελεύθερον καὶ ἄσχημον μήτε ἐν εἰκόσι ζώων μήτε ἐν οἰκοδομήμασι μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ δημιουργουμένῳ ἐμποιεῖν, ἢ ὁ μὴ οἷός τε ὢν οὐκ ἐατέος παρ' ἡμῖν δημιουργεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίας εἰκόσι τρεφόμενοι ἡμῖν οἱ φύλακες ὥσπερ ἐν κακῇ βοτάνῃ, πολλὰ ἑκάστης ἡμέρας κατὰ σμικρὸν ἀπὸ πολλῶν δρεπόμενοί τε καὶ νεμόμενοι, ἕν τι ξυνιστάντες λανθάνωσι κακὸν μέγα ἐν τῇ αὑτῶν ψυχῇ, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους ζητητέον τοὺς δημιουργοὺς τοὺς εὐφυῶς δυναμένους ἰχνεύειν τὴν τοῦ καλοῦ τε καὶ εὐσχήμονος φύσιν, ἵν' ὥσπερ ἐν ὑγιεινῷ τόπῳ οἰκοῦντες οἱ νέοι ἀπὸ παντὸς ὠφελῶνται, ὁπόθεν ἂν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων ἢ πρὸς ὄψιν ἢ πρὸς ἀκοήν τι προσβάλῃ, ὥσπερ αὔρα φέρουσα ἀπὸ χρηστῶν τόπων ὑγίειαν, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων λανθάνῃ εἰς ὁμοιότητά τε καὶ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμφωνίαν τῷ καλῷ λόγῳ ἄγουσα; Πολὺ γὰρ ἄν, ἔφη, κάλλιστα οὕτω τραφείεν.—PLATO.

1. What views are expressed by Plato in the *Republic* with regard to (*a*) music and gymnastic, (*b*) physicians?

2. 'In order to establish these regulations we must have recourse to a heroic falsehood (γενναῖόν τι ἓν ψευδομένους).' What was this?

Translate:—

Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,
Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui
Si me vivere vis recteque videre valentem,
Quam mihi das aegro, dabis aegrotare timenti,
Maecenas, veniam, dum ficus prima calorque
Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris,

Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet,
Officiosaque sedulitas et opella forensis
Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.
Quodsi bruma nives Albanis illinet agris,
Ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet
Contractusque leget; te, dulcis amice, reviset
Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.—
Non, quo more pyris vesci Calaber iubet hospes,
Tu me fecisti locupletem. 'Vescere sodes.'
'Iam satis est.' 'At tu, quantum vis, tolle!' 'Benigne.'
'Non invisa feres pueris munuscula parvis.'
'Tam teneor dono, quam si dimittar onustus.'
'Ut libet: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinques.'

HORACE.

1. Write notes on the meaning of—puerorum nenia, ampullatur in arte, tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, pulchra Laverna.

2. 'Quam quisque norit artem in hac se exerceat.' How does Horace express this proverb?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Autant il était gracieux devant les femmes, autant il était froid dans ses rapports avec les hommes. Sa roideur frisait l'impertinence. C'était encore un moyen de faire sa cour à celles dont il attendait tout; une façon détournée de leur dire: 'Je ne vis que pour vous seules.' Le sexe faible est sensible aux hommages des forts, et c'est double plaisir de faire courber une tête orgueilleuse. Sa superbe était trop affectée pour passer inaperçue: elle lui attira des querelles. Il se battit trois fois et corrigea ses adversaires galamment, du bout de l'épée: le plus malade des trois fut quinze jours au lit. Le monde sut gré à Léonce de sa modération comme de sa bravoure, et l'on reconnut en lui un beau joueur qui prodiguait sa vi en ménageant celle des autres.

C'était, au reste, le seul jeu qu'il se permît. Quand la lettre de Mme. de Mortsauf ne l'aurait pas prémuni contre les cartes, il s'en serait défendu de lui-même, dans l'intérêt de sa réputation et de ses finances. Il jetait l'argent à pleines mains, mais à bon escient. Il ne refusait ni un billet de concert, ni un billet de loterie; nul citoyen des salons de Paris ne payait plus largement ses contributions. Il savait, à l'occasion, vider son porte-monnaie dans la bourse d'une quêteuse, ou s'inscrire pour vingt louis sur le carnet d'une dame de charité. Il dépensait beaucoup pour la montre et fort peu pour le plaisir, comptant pour inutile tout déboursé fait sans témoins. C'est en cela surtout qu'il se distinguait de ses modèles, les Rubempré et les de Marsay, hommes de joie et grands viveurs. Il ne faisait pas de dettes, il évitait tout ce qui pouvait l'arrêter dans sa course. Il voulait arriver sans retard et sans reproche: c'est la grâce que je vous souhaite.

Or,

Unser Major musste der Arbeit freilich allen Beifall zusprechen. Theils geflochten, theils gestickt, erregte sie zugleich mit der Bewunderung das Verlangen, zu erfahren, wie sie gemacht sey. Die bunte Seide waltete vor, doch war auch das Gold nicht verschmäht, genug, man wusste nicht, ob man Pracht oder Geschmack mehr bewundern sollte.

„Es ist doch noch einiges daran zu thun," versetzte die Schöne, indem sie die Schleife des umschlingenden Bandes wieder aufzog und sich mit dem Innern beschäftigte. „Ich will nicht streiten," fuhr sie fort, „aber erzählen will ich, wie mir bei solchem Geschäft zu Muthe ist. Als junge Mädchen werden wir verwöhnt, mit den Fingern zu tifteln und mit den Gedanken umher zu schweifen; beides bleibt uns, indem wir nach und nach die schwersten und zierlichsten Arbeiten verfertigen lernen, und ich läugne nicht, dass ich an jede Arbeit dieser Art immer Gedanken angeknüpft habe, an Personen, an Zustände, an Freud' und Leid. Und so ward mir das Angefangene werth, und das Vollendete, ich darf wohl sagen, kostbar. Als ein solches nun durft' ich das Geringste für etwas halten, die leichteste Arbeit gewann einen Werth, und die schwierigste doch auch nur dadurch, dass die Erinnerung dabei reicher und vollständiger war. Freunden und Liebenden, ehrwürdigen und hohen Personen glaubt' ich daher dergleichen immer anbieten zu können; sie erkannten es auch und wussten, dass ich ihnen etwas von meinem Eigensten überreichte, das vielfach und unaussprechlich, doch zuletzt zu einer angenehmen Gabe vereinigt, immer wie ein freundlicher Gruss wohlgefällig aufgenommen ward."

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

(*a*) If you had said this, you would have been wrong.

(*b*) Throwing themselves at his feet, they made a long speech.

(*c*) I am ready to sacrifice my freedom to that of the nation.

(*d*) He asked if the enemy had been routed; they replied in the affirmative.

(*e*) I am afraid you will not be able to obtain your desire.

From this communion with the eastern provinces of the Roman empire Britain was cut off. There was one province of our island in which, as Procopius had been told, the ground was covered with serpents, and the air was such that no man could inhale it and live. To this desolate region the spirits of the departed were ferried over at midnight. A strange race of fishermen performed the ghastly office.

Put into French *or* German:—

No one was more surprised than I, when I learned that a revolution had broken out. Indeed, it had been going on for some time before I realized what was happening. My business in Portugal was in

connexion with a railway company. The negotiations had been carried out quite satisfactorily, and I had made my plans to leave for home on Tuesday afternoon. When I retired to my room in the hotel on Monday night, the condition of the streets was normal, and everything quiet and peaceful. Early on Tuesday morning I was awakened by the din of firing. It sounded to me like the noise of artillery, and I took it to be the firing of a salute after an entertainment at the Palace.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. Describe the official records of the proceedings of Parliament. What information do they afford?

Or,

Notice the special features of private bill legislation.

2. 'In England the existence of the Prime Minster has been most jealously concealed.' Illustrate and criticize this statement.

Or,

Show the necessity for distinguishing between 'the Sovereign' and 'the Crown.'

3. Indicate the more important cases of unfitness for representative government, illustrating by reference to historical or actual instances.

Or,

What are the proper attributions of local governing bodies?

4. What are the fundamental propositions of the population theory, as stated by Malthus? Notice any qualifications suggested by later discussion.

Or,

Give a clear account of the Ricardian theory of rent. How is it connected with the condition of diminishing return?

5. What is a commercial crisis? Give a short account of the causes of such crises.

Or,

'The effects of the immediate incidence of a tax can be best expressed by the use of curves.' Show by treatment of some particular tax the way in which curves can be used for this purpose.

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

[*Only* SIX *questions to be attempted,* TWO *from each division.*]

[A.]

1. Contrast Newman's and Spencer's views of a liberal education.

2. Newman indicates what an entrance examination should aim at and require in the student?

3. 'Philosophy is its own end.' How does Newman develop this?

[B.]

1. State and examine Spencer's views on the teaching of history.

2. How does Spencer justify his assertion that the highest art of every kind is based on science?

3. Spencer mentions a number of mistakes that occur in the practice of teaching owing to ignorance of psychology?

[C.]

1. 'A clear conception of the fundamental rôle that the *kinæsthetic* elements play in the basal process of education is essential to an adequate construction of educational principles.' Explain fully.

2. Exhibit the process by which experiences are organized through conceptual judgments.

3. A misapplication of the pedagogical doctrine of interest leads inevitably to failure. Explain.

4. Consider the question of Education as a means for the development of Ideals.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Define a sidereal day, and explain how its length may be found without the use of a telescope.

2. Show that the altitude of a star is greatest when on the meridian of the observer.

3. How is the angle which the Earth's disc subtends at a planet found?

4. Write a note on the stationary appearances of an inferior planet.

5. What is the Metonic Cycle? and explain its use in calculating the time of Easter.

6. Write an account of the transit instrument, and state its principal uses.

7. How would you determine the meridian of a place and its latitude?

8. Point out the effect of aberration on the position of a star, and indicate the direction in which it is displaced.

9. Explain clearly how the longitude of a place may be found.

10. The Sun rose on a certain day at 6.30 and set at 5.2. At what hour was the Sun on the meridian?

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. MOONEY.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. State and develop the three heads under which Stout groups the sources of psychological data.

2. Examine the conditions which determine the formation of associative connexions during the course of a continuous attention-process.

3. 'Language is essentially an instrument of conceptual analysis and synthesis.' Explain and illustrate this.

4. Analyse fully the characteristics of a voluntary determination.

5. Trace the development of spatial perceptions.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

6. Answer any one of the preceding questions.

7. 'In the modified Benthamism of J. S. Mill the influence of a French thinker appears as the chief modifying element.' Explain this fully.

8. Show that from an ethical point of view Hobbism divides itself naturally into two parts which are combined merely by Hobbes' peculiar political doctrines.

9. Butler distinguishes two ways in which the subject of morals may be treated?

10. What, according to Butler, is implied in our discernment of actions as morally good or evil?

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

11. Answer question 7 or 8.

12. Answer question 9 or 10.

13. How does the Epicurean system diverge from the Cyrenaic?

14. By what arguments does Plato try to establish the difference between the three parts of the soul?

15. How does Aristotle determine the *genus* and *differentia* of Virtue?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

[Choose *one* subject.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. The moral, intellectual, and material development of the nation under Queen Elizabeth.

2. Elizabeth's irresolution.

3. The storming of the Bastille.

4. The conclusion of 'A Tale of two Cities.'

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The Ideal and the Real in poetry. Discuss, with special reference to Crabbe's design, 'Man as he is, to place in all men's view.'

2. The qualities of an Explorer.

3. Franklin as a writer.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Modern problems anticipated in More's 'Utopia.'

2. The abolition of War.

3. Johnson as Hero.

4. Literature—an 'Apocalypse of Nature.'

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Three circles, whose radii are 2, 3, and 10 inches, are formed of the same wire, and fastened together, so that each touches the other two and all three are in the same plane. Find the distance of their centre of gravity from the sides of the triangle formed by their centres.

2. What force acting parallel to the base of a rough plane, 5 feet long, 3 feet high, in conjunction with a force of 7 lbs. wt. acting parallel to the plane, is just able to support a weight of 30 lbs. on the plane, taking the coefficient of friction to be $\frac{1}{3}$?

3. What constant retarding force will stop, in 40 feet, a mass of 4 tons, moving with a velocity of 80 feet per second along a smooth horizontal plane?

4. Prove the formula for the retardation and the reaction of the plane, during the motion of a particle of mass m up a smooth inclined plane.

5. A body is weighed in two liquids, the specific gravity of the first being ·8 and that of the second 1·2. It weighs 37·2 grammes in the first and 34·8 in the second; find its weight, volume, and specific gravity.

6. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer, and show how to use it to find the weight and specific gravity of a small body.

7. The piston of an ordinary suction-pump is 12 square inches in area. Find the force required to slowly raise the piston, neglecting friction and the thickness of the piston, assuming that the pump has been working for some time, and that its spout is 20 feet above the level of the water in the well.

8. Draw all the images formed of the letter F in two plane mirrors placed at right angles.

9. If the index of refraction of water is $\frac{4}{3}$ and that of glass $\frac{3}{2}$, prove that a ray of light incident at an angle of 45° in glass will be totally reflected, but that a ray incident at 45° in water will be partly refracted into the air.

10. Rays of light from an object A pass through a convex lens B of focal length 30 inches, and then through a convex lens C of focal length 6 inches. If the distance from A to B is 120 inches, find the distance from B to C, so that a person, whose distance of distinct vision is 12 inches, may see a clear image of A, when he holds his eye close to C.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. Translate:—

καίτοι ποτέ φασιν Ἀγαθάρχου τοῦ ζωγράφου μέγα φρονοῦντος ἐπὶ τῷ ταχὺ καὶ ῥᾳδίως τὰ ζῷα ποιεῖν ἀκούσαντα τὸν Ζεῦξιν εἰπεῖν Ἐγὼ δὲ

πολλῷ χρόνῳ.' ἡ γὰρ ἐν τῷ ποιεῖν εὐχέρεια καὶ ταχύτης οὐκ ἐντίθησι βάρος ἔργῳ μόνιμον οὐδὲ κάλλους ἀκρίβειαν· ὁ δ' εἰς τὴν γένεσιν τῷ πόνῳ προδανεισθεὶς χρόνος ἐν τῇ σωτηρίᾳ τοῦ γενομένου τὴν ἰσχὺν ἀποδίδωσιν. ὅθεν καὶ μᾶλλον θαυμάζεται τὰ Περικλέους ἔργα πρὸς πολὺν χρόνον ἐν ὀλίγῳ γενόμενα. κάλλει μὲν γὰρ ἕκαστον εὐθὺς ἦν τότε ἀρχαῖον, ἀκμῇ δὲ μέχρι νῦν πρόσφατόν ἐστι καὶ νεουργόν· οὕτως ἐπανθεῖ καινότης ἀεί τις ἄθικτον ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου διατηροῦσα τὴν ὄψιν, ὥσπερ ἀειθαλὲς πνεῦμα καὶ ψυχὴν ἀγήρω καταμεμιγμένην τῶν ἔργων ἐχόντων.—PLUTARCH.

2. Parse *προδανεισθεὶς*. Give gen. sing. of *ὄψις, καινότης, βάρος*. Why is *θαυμάζεται* in the singular? Give the first person plural of *ἐπανθεῖ*.

3. How did the allies of Athens regard the great artistic works of Pericles, and what was his reply to their arguments?

4. Give meaning of: *χορηγός, ἤπειρον, ταινίαις, ἰσόρροπον, συκοφαντήμασι, μετεωρολογίαις, Σαλαμινίαν τριήρη, κληρουχίας*.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. Translate:—

λέγω δὲ τοῦ μὲν πράγματος μέσον τὸ ἴσον ἀπέχον ἀφ' ἑκατέρου τῶν ἄκρων, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἓν καὶ ταὐτὸν πᾶσιν, πρὸς ἡμᾶς δὲ ὃ μήτε πλεονάζει μήτε ἐλλείπει. τοῦτο δ' οὐχ ἕν, οὐδὲ ταὐτὸν πᾶσιν, οἷον εἰ τὰ δέκα πολλὰ τὰ δὲ δύο ὀλίγα, τὰ ἓξ μέσα λαμβάνουσι κατὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα· ἴσῳ γὰρ ὑπερέχει τε καὶ ὑπερέχεται, τοῦτο δὲ μέσον ἐστὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀριθμητικὴν ἀναλογίαν. τὸ δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς οὐχ οὕτω λεκτέον· οὐ γὰρ εἴ τῳ δέκα μναῖ φαγεῖν πολὺ δύο δὲ ὀλίγον, ὁ ἀλείπτης ἓξ μνᾶς προστάξει· ἔστι γὰρ ἴσως καὶ τοῦτο πολὺ τῷ λῃψομένῳ ἢ ὀλίγον· Μίλωνι μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγον, τῷ δὲ ἀρχομένῳ τῶν γυμνασίων πολύ. ὁμοίως ἐπὶ δρόμου καὶ πάλης. οὕτω δὴ πᾶς ἐπιστήμων τὴν ὑπερβολὴν μὲν καὶ τὴν ἔλλειψιν φεύγει, τὸ δὲ μέσον ζητεῖ καὶ τοῦθ' αἱρεῖται, μέσον δὲ οὐ τὸ τοῦ πράγματος ἀλλὰ τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.—ARISTOTLE.

2. Give gen. sing. of *ἀλείπτης, ἔλλειψιν*. Parse *λεκτέον, φαγεῖν*. Give second aorist indic. mid. of *αἱρεῖται*.

3. Give in Greek and English both *extremes* in the case of temperance, liberality, *μεγαλοπρέπεια, μεγαλοψυχία*.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Translate:—

πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθένδ' ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς
στρέψασα σαυτὴν στεῖχ' ἀνηρότους γύας·
Σκύθας δ' ἀφίξει νομάδας, οἳ πλεκτὰς στέγας
πεδάρσιοι ναίουσ' ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις ὄχοις,
ἑκηβόλοις τόξοισιν ἐξηρτυμένοι·
οἷς μὴ πελάζειν, ἀλλὰ γνῖ' ἀλιστόνοις
χρίμπτουσα βαχίαισιν ἑκπερᾶν χθόνα.
λαιᾶς δὲ χειρὸς οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες

οἰκοῦσι Χάλυβες, οὓς φυλάξασθαί σε χρὴ·
ἀνήμεροι γὰρ οὐδὲ πρόσπλατοι ξένοις.
ἥξεις δ' Ὑβριστὴν ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδώνυμον,
ὃν μὴ περάσῃς, οὐ γὰρ εὔβατος περᾶν,
πρὶν ἂν πρὸς αὐτὸν Καύκασον μόλῃς, ὀρῶν
ὕψιστον, ἔνθα ποταμὸς ἐκφυσᾷ μένος
κροτάφων ἀπ' αὐτῶν. ἀστρογείτονας δὲ χρὴ
κορυφὰς ὑπερβάλλουσαν ἐς μεσημβρινὴν
βῆναι κέλευθον, ἔνθ' Ἀμαζόνων στρατὸν
ἥξεις στυγάνορ'.

AESCHYLUS.

2. Parse, giving principal parts: *στρέψασα. μόλῃς, ἐξηρτυμένοι.* Give gen. sing. of *μένος.*

3. Give meaning of *ἀπαντλῆσαι, σφηνός, ἰπούμενος, συρίζων.*

4. What do you know of Μοῖραι, Ἐρινύες, Πυθώ, Δωδωνης?

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Translate:—

Possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre,
Ni refugis tenuesque piget cognoscere curas.
Area cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro
Et vertenda manu et creta solidanda tenaci,
Ne subeant herbae neu pulvere victa fatiscat,
Tum variae inludant pestes: saepe exiguus mus
Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit,
Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae,
Inventusque cavis bufo et quae plurima terrae
Monstra ferunt, populatque ingentem farris acervum
Curculio atque inopi metuens formica senectae.
Contemplator item, cum se nux plurima silvis
Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentes:
Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur,
Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore;
At si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra,
Nequiquam pingues palea teret area culmos.

VIRGIL.

2. Give principal parts of: *cognoscere, fodere, teret, refugis,* and gen. sing. of *mus, nux, fetus,* and nom. sing. of *farris.*

3. Give meaning of: phocas, frendens, crabro, incudibus tiliae, platanum, saligna, cunabula.

4. Write a note on Cyclopes, Rhodopeiae arces, Auster, Dictaeo antro.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. Translate :—

Nam illud quidem absurdum est, quod quidam dicunt, parenti se aut fratri nihil detracturos sui commodi causa, aliam rationem esse civium reliquorum. Hi sibi nihil iuris, nullam societatem communis utilitatis causa statuunt esse cum civibus, quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis. Qui autem civium rationem dicunt habendam, externorum negant, ei dirimunt communem humani generis societatem, qua sublata beneficentia liberalitas bonitas iustitia funditus tollitur. Quae qui tollunt etiam adversus deos inmortales impii iudicandi sunt. Ab eis enim constitutam inter homines societatem evertunt, cuius societatis artissimum vinculum est magis arbitrari esse contra naturam hominem homini detrahere sui commodi causa quam omnia incommoda subire vel externa vel corporis vel etiam ipsius animi. Forsitan quispiam dixerit: 'Nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri, homini ad nullam rem utili?' Minime vero.—Cicero.

2. Give principal parts of: *dirimunt, abstulerit.*
Parse *alteri.* Decline *fame.*

3. What illustrations does Cicero borrow from the conduct of Themistocles, Aristides, Curio, Fabricius?

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Translate :—

Sed hic stilus haud petet ultro
Quemquam animantem et me veluti custodiet ensis
Vagina tectus; quem cur destringere coner
Tutus ab infestis latronibus? O pater et rex
Iuppitur, ut pereat positum robigine telum,
Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis! at ille,
Qui me commorit ('melius non tangere!' clamo),
Flebit et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.
Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam,
Canidia Albuci, quibus est inimica, venenum,
Grande malum Turius, si quid se iudice certes.
Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit; unde nisi intus
Monstratum? Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti
Matrem; nil faciet sceleris pia dextera (mirum,
Ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos;)
Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.

Horace.

2. Give principal parts of *destringere.*
Parse: *coner, commorit.* What is the nom. sing. of *robigine*?

3. What do you know of Catullus, Varius, Lucilius? What does Horace say about Jews?

4. Explain in the above passage *urna, stilus.*

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

A miser being dead and duly interred, his soul came to the banks of the Styx, desiring to be ferried over along with the other ghosts. Charon demanded an obolus as his fare, but, to his surprise, the miser, rather than pay it, threw himself into the river and swam to the other side.

The judges of the infernal regions consulted as to what punishment should be inflicted for this breach of their laws: and when each was making different suggestions, at last Minos said: The best thing for us to do is to send the offender back to earth again, to see the use his heirs are making of his wealth.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

Translate into English:—

Figurez-vous trois moulins posés parmi des îles gracieusement découpées, couronnées de quelques bouquets d'arbres au milieu d'une prairie d'eau: quel autre nom donner à ces végétations aquatiques, qui tapissent la rivière, surgissent au-dessus, ondulent avec elle, se laissent aller à ses caprices, et se plient aux tempêtes de la rivière fouettée par la roue des moulins? Çà et là, s'élèvent des masses de graviers sur lesquelles l'eau se brise, en y formant des franges où reluit le soleil.

Un pont tremblant, composé de poutrelles pourries dont les piles sont couvertes de fleurs, dont les garde-fous, plantés d'herbes vivaces et de mousses veloutées, se penchent sur la rivière, et ne tombent point; des barques usées, des filets de pêcheurs, le chant monotone d'un berger, les canards qui voguaient entre les îles ou s'épluchaient sur le jard, nom du gros sable que charrie la Loire; des garçons meuniers, le bonnet sur l'oreille, occupés à charger leurs mulets: chacun de ces détails rendait cette scène d'une naïveté surprenante.

Or—

Ueber der weiten Ebene lastete tiefer Schnee, er glich nicht dem weissen Tuch, welches zum Schutz des schlummernden Lebens gebreitet ist; wie ein brandendes Meer war er von dem Sturmwind aus den Steppen des Ostens herangetrieben; langgestreckte Schneewellen hoben sich, so weit das Auge reichte, eine hinter der andern, und wie Wasserschaum der Wellen stoben weisse Wolken über dem Kamm der Schneehügel in die Luft, sanken in die Schneethäler, die der Wind eben erst gefegt, und erhoben neue Berge über den Grund. Hinter dem weissen Schneeberg aber ragte der schwarze Ring des Kieferwaldes, auf welchem die Wolkendecke gemauert schien. Bei Tage kein Ton in der Luft als das Heulen des Windes, der Schrei eines Raubvogels und das

Gekrächz eines Krähenschwarmes, welcher frohlockend der Stelle zuflog, wo ein Wild in den Schneehügeln verendet war. Auf wenige Stunden des dämmrigen Tageslichtes folgte eine lange bange Nacht, schwarz und sternlos, dann verstummten auch Adler und Krähen, nur die Wölfe heulten, und in dem fahlen Licht, welches die untergehende Sonne über den Schnee sandte, sah man die Herde der Hungrigen um die Mauern trotten, hinter denen die Menschen sich bargen.

FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

In due time I heard the church-bells ringing, as I plodded on; and I met people who were going to church; and I passed a church or two where the congregation were inside, and the sound of singing came out into the sun-shine, while the beadle sat and cooled himself in the shade of the porch, or stood beneath the yew-tree, with his hand to his forehead, glowering at me going by. But the peace and rest of the old Sunday morning were on everything, except me. That was the difference. I felt quite wicked in my dirt and dust, with my tangled hair. But for the quiet picture I had conjured up, of my mother in her youth and beauty, weeping by the fire, and my aunt relenting to her, I hardly think I should have had courage to go on until next day. But it always went before me, and I followed.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Define *latent* heat, and describe how you would determine experimentally the latent heat of liquefaction of ice.

2. Describe and explain different methods of making magnetic substances into magnets.

3. Explain the meaning of 'electromotive force,' and describe carefully how electromotive forces may be measured by means of a galvanometer.

4. Describe fully a laboratory method of measuring the velocity of sound in air.

5. Define 'dispersion,' and describe how to adjust a spectrometer so as to obtain a pure spectrum.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Describe and compare the properties of the three elements:—carbon, silicon, and boron.

2. One gram of sulphur is burned in 5 litres of air, measured at 0°C. and 760 mm. What are the volumes of the resulting gases at the same temperature and pressure?

3. Describe what takes place when electric sparks are passed through (*a*) pure oxygen, (*b*) dry air, (*c*) air standing over water, (*d*) ammonia gas.

4. Starting with metallic copper, how would you prepare specimens of (*a*) copper sulphate, (*b*) cupric oxide, (*c*) cuprous oxide? Write the formulæ of these compounds.

5. Describe the characteristic properties of (*a*) nitrogen, (*b*) potassium, (*c*) calcium. To what other elements is each of them most closely related?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. You are given specimens of starch, cellulose, and grape-sugar. How would you identify each of them?

2. One gram of urea is added to excess of a solution of sodium hypobromite. Calculate the volume of nitrogen evolved at 0°C. and 760 mm.

3. Describe experiments to prove that 3 volumes of hydrogen and 1 volume of nitrogen give, or can be obtained from, 2 volumes of ammonia gas.

4. Write the formulæ of the chlorides of the following elements:—mercury, calcium, phosphorus, boron, iron. What is the action, if any, of water on each chloride?

5. What is the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on aqueous solution, of the following substances:—(*a*) bromine, (*b*) ammonia, (*c*) lead nitrates (*d*) ferric chloride?

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[FOUR *questions to be selected*; TWO *from each section.*]

[A.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Compare very briefly the foreign policy of Henry VII, Wolsey, and Elizabeth.

2. What were the chief points at issue between Parliament and the Stuart Kings?

3. Account for English success in India during the eighteenth century.

4. Illustrate the principal effects of the Industrial Revolution.

[B.]

5. Give some account of the French administrative system on the eve of the Revolution.

6. Outline the main course of French foreign policy during your period.

7. Write brief notes upon *either* (*a*) the French memoir-writers of the seventeenth century, *or* (*b*) the chief literary precursors of the Revolution.

8. Trace the gradual collapse of Napoleon's power, 1812–1814.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Explain the following terms:—normal value, bimetallism, free-trade, economic progress.

2. Give reasons for and against the taxation of land-values.

3. Examine briefly the question of the 'Representation of Minorities.'

4. What are the limitations of a representative assembly in regard to administration and legislation?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[N.B.—Not more than *six* questions to be attempted.]

1. Describe the characteristics of the period from 8 to 12 years of age. What does G. S. Hall say about it?

2. How does Bagley distinguish between a habit and an instinct; between reflex and automatic; and between sensori-motor adjustments and ideo-motor adjustments?

Do you find any difficulty in applying his definition of a habit to, e.g., moral habits?

How are habits to be acquired?

3. Give various instances to show that the higher apperceptive systems are the most easily disorganized.

Explain what is meant by *higher* and *lower* systems.

4. Bagley says the act of forming a judgment consists in *working over* an *aggregate idea*, analysing the more or less *formless mass*, and *reconstructing* it as a definite judgment or series of judgments.

Explain the signification of the italicized words.

5. Give the substance of Bagley's discussion of memory.

6. Give his discussion of imitation.

7. How does Bagley justify his statement that the development of ideals is the chief work of education?

8. How does Bagley justify his choice of the social efficiency, in preference to morality, as the aim of education?

(*For Senior Sophister Supplementalists.*)

A.—*Hilary Term.*

MONROE AND PAINTER.

[N.B.—Not more than *six* questions to be attempted.]

1. What was the educational effect of the Renaissance among the Teutonic and the Latin nations respectively?

2. Describe the subject-matter, method, and discipline of the Jesuit schools.

3. What is meant by *realism* in education? Distinguish shortly between humanistic, social, and sense realism. Write on Montague's relation to the three schools.

4. Write on Milton as a humanistic realist, giving any quotations you remember.

5. Enumerate Comenius' objections to the school education of his times. How did the *Janua* avoid them? How far was it successful?

6. 'So sane and far-seeing are the precepts of this work (the *Great Didactic*) that it may yet be read with greater immediate profit . . . than the majority of contemporary educational writings.'

Can you support this statement?

7. Painter gives chap. xvi of the Great Didactic in full. What do you gather from it as to the foundations on which Comenius established his system?

8. Sketch the life of Comenius.

B.—*Trinity Term.*

[N.B.—Not more than *seven* questions to be attempted.]

1. What were the factors which contributed to the disciplinary conception of education?

2. What were the contrasts between the ideas of the Enlightenment and those of Rousseau?

3. What were the most valuable ideas in Rousseau's educational method for boys up to twelve years of age?

4. What does Monroe give as the more important modifications in educational conceptions which we owe to Rousseau?

5. What was the interpretation put by Basedow on 'education according to nature'? (There were seven heads.) What was the date?

6. 'In one respect the central thought of the psychological tendency [due to Pestalozzi] . . . was a radical advance beyond that of Rousseau.' How does Monroe justify this?

7. 'What Rousseau had demanded . . . for one individual . . . Pestalozzi demanded for every child . . . Hence Pestalozzi's demand . . . possessed an entirely new significance.' Explain.
What was the especial significance of Pestalozzi's work—the 'new meaning of education,' as Monroe calls it?

8. Give the dates of Fénelon and Rousseau, and consider whose ideas on the education of girls were the more in accord with modern ideas.

9. What is Rollin's description of the end of education? How did he recommend that the habit of truthfulness should be inculcated?

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1912.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}(3x-4)}{\frac{3x}{2} + 5(x-1)} = 1.$$

2. Find to two decimal places the values of x satisfying the equation

$$2x^2 - 16x + 7 = 0.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$x^3 + y^3 = 72, \quad x + y = 6.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{x+2} + \frac{x+4}{x+5} = \frac{x+2}{x+3} + \frac{x+3}{x+4}.$$

5. If $x^2 + ax + b = 0$, and $y^2 + ay + b = 0$,

prove $x + y = -a, \quad xy = b,$

provided x and y are unequal.

6. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} + \frac{5}{12} = 0,$$

$$x + y + z - 4 = 0,$$

$$3x - 2y - \frac{z}{2} + \frac{17}{2} = 0.$$

7. Find the number of yards in the side of a square field containing 12 acres. [Neglect fractions of a yard.]

8. Find to three decimal places the value of

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n}}, \quad \text{where } n = .432.$$

9. A sum of £300 is to be paid in two *equal* yearly instalments, beginning one year from the present date. Find the amount of each instalment, allowing compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

10. A and B start together from the same point on the same journey, A riding at 10 miles an hour and B walking at 4 miles an hour. When A has travelled a mile he leaves the bicycle for B, and walks on at 4 miles an hour. When B has reached the bicycle he rides after A at 10 miles an hour. Find when and where B will overtake A, and the average rate at which both have travelled up to this point.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Assuming the value of π, determine the number of seconds in the angular unit.

2. Show that

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta},$$

and find the value of $\tan\theta$, when $\sin 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$.

3. Prove the formula for $\sin(A-B)$, when A and B are acute angles.

4. Given

$$\sin A = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \sin B = \frac{5}{13},$$

find $\tan(A+B)$.

5. Determine the value of $\cos x$ from the equation

$$m\cos x + n\sin x = \sqrt{m^2+n^2},$$

and show that

$$\sin 2x = \frac{2mn}{m^2+n^2}.$$

6. Show that, in a triangle whose sides are a, b, c, and A the angle opposite the side a,

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A,$$

and hence prove that

$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}.$$

7. Calculate the area of the triangle whose sides are 169, 141, and 122 feet respectively, and find the sine of the angle opposite the side 169.

8. Explain how the distance between two inaccessible objects in a horizontal plane is found.

9. Given

$$\log 12 = 1{\cdot}0791812, \quad \text{and} \quad \log 2 = {\cdot}3010300,$$

find log 24 and log 32.

10. Prove that the dip of the horizon in minutes is equal to $1{\cdot}06\sqrt{h}$, where h is the height of the spectator's eye in feet.

N.B.—Assume radius of Earth equal to 3,963 miles.

LOGIC.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Explain clearly the statement that Logic deals with the form and not the matter of thought.

2. Reduce each of the following to its strict logical form, and indicate the quantity and quality of each logical proposition:—

(*a*) All men are not liars.

(*b*) Any man would have done the same.

(*c*) Axioms are self-evident.

(*d*) Few are successful in achieving their ambitions.

(*e*) A few were not disheartened by failure.

3. State in logical form the converse and contrapositive of:—

(*a*) None but young soldiers run away, and they only in their first engagements.

(*b*) Starvation wages are better than none at all.

(*c*) Not all the riches of the world can bring happiness.

(*d*) Intelligence is not given to all.

4. Construct an *example* (not a symbolical formula) in Baroco, and reduce it directly and indirectly.

5. Examine the following arguments:—

(*a*) This regiment behaves bravely in action; therefore it must be composed of brave men.

(*b*) Idiots cannot be men, for man is a rational being.

(*c*) It is useless to give advice, for if a man is wise he will not need it, and if he is not wise he will go his own way.

(*d*) A vacuum is impossible, for if there is nothing between bodies they must touch.

MECHANICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

For Final Freshmen.

1. Two forces, of 11, 12 lbs. weight, act on a body, and are inclined at an angle of 120°: find the magnitude of the force that will balance them.

2. Define clearly (*a*) the moment of a force round a point, (*b*) the component of a force in a direction different from that of the force.
State without proof the tests for equilibrium.

3. Two forces of 18 lbs. weight each are parallel and equal, but in opposite directions, and are 12 inches apart; a third force is 16 lbs. weight and acts at an angle of 60° to them. If all three act on a body, determine the magnitude and position of the resultant.

4. A load is balanced on a smooth plane inclined to the horizontal at an angle such that

$$\sin i = \frac{3}{5}$$

by two equal forces of 40 lbs. weight. If one acts directly up the plane, and the other parallel to its base, find the weight of the load.

5. Given five pulleys, arrange them so as to support the greatest weight by means of a pull of 10 lbs.

6. Prove the formulae

$$s = \frac{u+v}{2}\, t = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2,$$

where f is the constant acceleration.

7. A mass of 64 lbs. is moving due east at the rate of 21 feet per second: find the magnitude and direction of the force that acting on it for three seconds will cause it to move due north at the rate of 72 feet per second. State clearly whether your answer is lbs. weight or poundals.

8. Two planes are back to back, and their inclinations are such that

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \sin\beta = \frac{5}{13}.$$

If two equal masses connected by a string be placed one on each and allowed to move, find the acceleration.

Trinity Supplementalists will take questions 1 *to* 5, *and the following :—*

1. A body resting on a plane, rough or smooth, is acted on by forces: when is it permissible to write $R = W\cos i$, and when is it not permissible?

2. Explain the principle of the steelyard.

3. If in question 4 the plane is rough, with a coefficient of friction $= \frac{1}{2}$, find the equal forces necessary to push up the plane a weight of 50 lbs.

CLASSICS.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate:—

(*a*) ὣς φαμένη μεγάροιο διέσσυτο μαινάδι ἴση,
παλλομένη κραδίην· ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολοι κίον αὐτῇ.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πύργον τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἷξεν ὅμιλον,
ἔστη παπτήνασ' ἐπὶ τείχεϊ, τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν
ἑλκόμενον πρόσθεν πόλιος· ταχέες δέ μιν ἵπποι
ἕλκον ἀκηδέστως κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
τὴν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψεν,
ἤριπε δ' ἐξοπίσω, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχὴν ἐκάπυσσε.

HOMER.

(*b*) ἦ, καὶ ἀναΐξας ἐριούνιος ἅρμα καὶ ἵππους
καρπαλίμως μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία λάζετο χερσίν,
ἐν δ' ἔπνευσ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἡμιόνοις μένος ἠΰ.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πύργους τε νεῶν καὶ τάφρον ἵκοντο,
οἱ δὲ νέρν περὶ δόρπα φυλακτῆρες πονέοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἐφ' ὕπνον ἔχευε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης
πᾶσιν, ἄφαρ δ' ὤϊξε πύλας καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας,
ἐς δ' ἄγαγε Πρίαμόν τε καὶ ἀγλαὰ δῶρ' ἐπ' ἀπήνης.

Ibid.

1. Parse: διέσσυτο, ἷξεν, ἤριπε, ἐκάπυσσε, λάζετο, μάστιγα, ὀχῆας.

2. Scan any one of the lines printed above.

3. Write a short description of the contents of the 22nd and 24th books of the *Iliad*.

Translate:—

(*a*) Oceani finem iuxta, solemque cadentem,
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maxumus Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
Nocturnosque ciet Manes: mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.

VIRGIL.

(*b*) Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis:
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere. Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aeris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,

Incenditque animum famae venientis amore;
Exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini;
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

Ibid.

1. Parse: velit, ciet, fungar, gerenda, fugiat.

2. Complete the lines:—

Tu ne cede malis sed ——
Ibant obscuri sola ——
Noctes atque dies patet ——
Mobilitate viget ——

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

καταπλέξας τὴν ῥῆσιν, ἐσβαίνειν ἐκέλευε ἐς τὰς νῆας. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ἐσέβαινον, καὶ ἦκε ἡ ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τριήρης, ἣ κατὰ τοὺς Αἰακάδας ἀπεδήμησε. ἐνθαῦτα ἀνῆγον τὰς νῆας ἁπάσας οἱ Ἕλληνες. Ἀναγομένοισι δέ σφι, αὐτίκα ἐπεκέατο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ πρύμνην ἀνεκρούοντο, καὶ ὤκελλον τὰς νῆας· Ἀμεινίης δὲ Παλληνεὺς, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ἐξαναχθεὶς, νηῒ ἐμβάλλει. συμπλακείσης δὲ τῆς νηὸς, καὶ οὐ δυναμένων ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀμεινίῃ βοηθέοντες συνέμισγον. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὕτω λέγουσι τῆς ναυμαχίης γενέσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν· Αἰγινῆται δὲ, τὴν κατὰ τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἀποδημήσασαν ἐς Αἴγιναν, ταύτην εἶναι τὴν ἄρξασαν. Λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὡς φάσμα σφι γυναικὸς ἐφάνη· φανεῖσαν δὲ διακελεύσασθαι, ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον, ὀνειδίσασαν πρότερον τάδε· "Ὦ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι κόσου ἔτι πρύμνην ἀνακρούεσθε."—Herodotus.

1. Parse: καταπλέξας, ἐπεκέατο, συμπλακείσης, ἐξαναχθείς, φανεῖσαν.

2. Explain: κρησφύγετον, ὀλοίτροχος, ἐξωστρακισμένος, ὀροσάγγαι, ἐπίσημον.

3. "τὸν ἐγὼ νενόμικα ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι καὶ δικαιότατον."
What do you know about this man?

Translate:—

Quin sic attendite, iudices. Nempe haec est quaestio de interitu P. Clodii. Fingite animis (liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes et quae volunt sic intuentur ut ea cernimus quae videmus) fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit—quid vultu extimuistis? quonam modo ille vos vivus adficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? si ipse Cn. Pompeius—qui ea virtute ac fortuna est ut ea potuerit semper quae nemo praeter illum—si is inquam potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodii ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis avocare, propter rem publicam non fecisset. Eius igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cuius vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis; et de eius nece lata quaestio est, qui si

eadem lege reviviscere posset, lata lex numquam esset. Huius ergo interfector si esset, in confitendo ab iisne poenam timeret quos liberavisset?—CICERO.

1. Parse: intuentur, absolvatis, nolitis, confitendo.

2. Explain: suffragator, illud Cassianum, popa, malleolus, decempeda.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

ἐπίσταμαί γε κοὐκ ἄφνω κακὸν τόδε
προσέπτατ'· εἰδὼς δ' αὖτ' ἐτειρόμην πάλαι.
ἀλλ' ἐκφορὰν γὰρ τοῦδε θήσομαι νεκροῦ,
πάρεστε καὶ μένοντες ἀντηχήσατε
παιᾶνα τῷ κάτωθεν ἀσπόνδῳ θεῷ.
πᾶσιν δὲ Θεσσαλοῖσιν ὧν ἐγὼ κρατῶ
πένθος γυναικὸς τῆσδε κοινοῦσθαι λέγω
κουρᾷ ξυρήκει καὶ μελαμπέπλῳ στολῇ·
τέθριππά θ' οἳ ζεύγνυσθε καὶ μονάμπυκας
πώλους, σιδήρῳ τέμνετ' αὐχένων φόβην.
αὐτῶν δὲ μὴ κατ' ἄστυ, μὴ λύρας κτύπος
ἔστω σελήνας δώδεκ' ἐκπληρουμένας·
οὐ γάρ τιν' ἄλλον φίλτερον θάψω νεκρὸν
τοῦδ' οὐδ' ἀμείνον' εἰς ἔμ'· ἀξία δέ μοι
τιμᾶν, ἐπεὶ τέτληκεν ἀντ' ἐμοῦ θανεῖν.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse: *ἐτειρόμην, ἀντηχήσατε, ξυρήκει, μονάμπυκας, τέτληκεν.*

2. Write a short account of the life of Euripides, and give the names of his extant plays.

Translate:—

Ch. Quam magis specto, minus placet mi ea hominis facies: mira sunt
Ni illic homost aut dormitator aut sector zonarius.
Loca contemplat, circumspectat sese atque aedis noscitat:
Credo edepol quo mox furatum veniat speculatur loca.
Magis lubidost observare quid agat: ei rei operam dabo.
Sy. Has regiones demonstravit mihi ille conductor meus:
Apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sycophantiae.
Foris pultabo. *Ch.* Ad nostras aedis hic quidem habet rectam viam:
Hercle opinor mi advenienti hac noctu agitandumst vigilias.
Sy. Aperite hoc, aperite. heus, ecquis his foribus tutelam gerit?
Ch. Quid, adulescens, quaeris? quid vis? quid istas pultas? *Sy.* Heus, senex,
Lesbonicum hinc adulescentem quaero, in his regionibus
Ubi habitet, et item alterum ad istanc capitis albitudinem,
Calliclem aibat vocari qui has mihi dedit epistulas.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse: furatum, agat, sistendae, agitandumst, foris.

2. Why was this play called *Trinummus*? What was the name, and who was the author of the Greek original?

3. Explain: famigerator, hiulca gens, sarta tecta, inmunis, sine sacris hereditas, portitores.

LATIN AND FRENCH COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Translate into Latin:—

After the battle a sharp correspondence passed between the two chiefs. The Governor, who had left Montcalm to his own resources before the crisis, sent him Canadians and Indians in abundance after it was over; and, while he cautiously refrained from committing himself by positive orders, repeated again and again that if these reinforcements were used to harass Abercromby's communications, the whole English army would fall back to the Hudson, and leave baggage and artillery a prey to the French. These preposterous assertions and tardy succours were thought by Montcalm to be a device for giving colour to the charge that he had not only failed to deserve victory, but had failed also to make use of it.

Translate into French:—

At Saint-Germains, on the verge of a forest swarming with beasts of chase, and on the brow of a hill which looks down on the windings of the Seine, Francis the First had built a castle, and Henry the Fourth had constructed a noble terrace. Of the residences of the French kings none stood in a more salubrious air or commanded a fairer prospect. The huge size and venerable age of the trees, the beauty of the gardens, the abundance of the springs, were widely famed. Louis the Fourteenth had been born there, had, when a young man, held his court there, had added several stately pavilions to the mansion of Francis, and had completed the terrace of Henry. Soon, however, the magnificent King conceived an inexplicable disgust for his birthplace.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

Translate into English:—

Remi fut, le plus naturellement du monde, refusé une seconde fois par MM. les examinateurs. Ses échecs, nullement surprenants, prenaient, quand M. Godet-Laterrasse les commentaient, un aspect louche et ténébreux.

— Ce n'est pas vous qu'ils ont refusé, disait le préparateur, c'est moi. Ils me visaient quand ils vous ont touché, soyez-en certain. Oh! ces messieurs de la Sorbonne ne me pardonnent pas mon dernier article.

Après de tels propos, Remi était si parfaitement bouleversé qu'il ne savait plus si le baccalauréat était un examen littéraire ou une société secrète. Il acheva l'hiver dans un engourdissement voluptueux. Le timide soleil d'avril qui blanchissait les murs le réveilla à demi. —

Les moineaux piaillaient sur les toits. Le capitaine en retraite semait des graines dans ses caisses vertes. Les fenêtres, si longtemps closes

et dont les vitres étaient naguères obscurcies d'une buée épaisse, s'ouvraient aux rayons d'un jour encore pâle et à la prime tiédeur du printemps.

Or—

Der Enthusiasmus der Renaissance hatte sich in Frankreich ausgeglichen zur Weltanschauung des Klassizismus. Aus dem verworrenen Drang nach Bildung, Schönheit und Vollkommenheit hatte sich eine höhere, höfisch-aristokratische Kultur herausgeklärt. Die Entwicklung ging auf das Ganze, auf die Verfeinerung der Gesellschaft. Sie zielte nicht so sehr ab auf die innerliche Bildung des Menschen als eines persönlichen Wesens, sie führte den Menschen nicht in sich hinein, sondern sie lockte ihn aus sich heraus. Sie hiess ihn allen angehören, nur nicht sich selbst. Sie erzeugte so ein reizvolles Spiel der geselligen, formalen Kräfte der Menschen, aber sie verhinderte den einzelnen sich selbst um seiner selbst willen kennen zu lernen. Der ideale Mensch des französischen Klassizismus ist der honnête homme, der Mensch, der innerhalb der Gesellschaft mit Geschick und Grazie seine feine Verstandesbildung zu verwerten weiss.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following :—

1. The persuasiveness of Richard.

2. 'Citizens' in *King Richard III*, and in Shakspere generally.

3. The night and morning before the Battle of Bosworth.

4. 'Steele was an Irishman and always an Irishman' . . . .
. . . 'Swift was no Irishman.' Criticize these judgments.

5. Describe and illustrate the special charm that belongs to the best verse of Gay and Goldsmith.

6. Pope and the Dunces.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The scene in which the bailiffs appear in *The Good-natured Man*.

2. Hampden and Strafford—a comparison.

3. 'The temper of Warren Hastings was equal to almost any trial. It was not sweet; but it was calm.' Illustrate this remark.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Describe at some length any situation in *Scenes of Clerical Life* which seems to you to be especially striking.

2. Trace the *development* of any character in George Eliot's novels.

3. The condition of the common people—agriculturists and manufacturers—in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. STEWART.

(THEORETICAL.)

1. The sides AB and AC of a triangle ABC are equal to the sides DE and DF of a triangle DEF, and the angle A is greater than the angle D: prove that the side BC is greater than the side EF.

2. Prove the geometrical theorem corresponding to the algebraical formula $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.

3. Prove that of all linesdrawn through a point P outside a circle to meet the convex circumference, the line which, if produced, would pass through the centre is the least, and lines nearer to it are less than those more remote.

4. Chords AB and CD of a circle intersect in a point O inside the circle: prove $AO \cdot OB = CO \cdot OD$.

5. Show that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base in the ratio of the sides.

6. Prove that if two triangles have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other and the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, they are equal in area.

7. Show how to construct a rectilinear figure similar to a given rectilinear figure and equal in area to another.

(CONSTRUCTIONS.)

8. Take a circle of diameter 3 inches and to it escribe a regular hexagon.

9. Construct geometrically a line of length $\sqrt{11}$ inches.

10. On a line of length 5 centimetres construct a rectangle equal in area to a triangle whose sides are 4, 7, 9 centimetres. Measure the adjacent side of the rectangle.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{x+3}{4} + \frac{x+4}{5}.$$

2. Find to two decimal places the values of x satisfying the equation

$$2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0.$$

3. Divide $a^3(b-c)+b^3(c-a)+c^3(a-b)$ by $(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)$.

4. Solve the equations

$$2x+3y+4=0,$$
$$3x+y-1=0.$$

5. A is twice as old as B, and six years ago he was three times as old: find their present ages.

6. X gives Y a start of 2 seconds in a hundred yards race, and finishes two yards in front of him; X runs the 100 yards in 11 seconds: find the time taken by Y.

7. 1000 articles are bought at 1*s.* 6*d.* each. At what price must they be sold to make a profit of £25?

8. A pint of water weighs a pound and a quarter, and a cubic foot weighs 1000 ounces. How many gallons are contained in a cubic foot, and how many gallons weigh a ton?

9. How much stock must be bought at $97\frac{1}{2}$ to secure a profit of £300 if the stock is sold at 99?

10. £200 now due is to be paid in two *equal* instalments, beginning one year from the present date: find the amount of the instalments, allowing compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Define a 'radian,' and calculate the number of seconds in it. Give a practical application.

2. Show by a diagram how the tangent of an angle is defined so as to apply to all angles. State clearly the signs of all lengths used in your definition, and write down the values of $\tan A$ where $A = 30°, 120°, 215°, 330°$.

3. Prove the formulæ for $\cos(A+B)$, $\cos(A-B)$, in terms of $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\sin A$, $\sin B$; and deduce the values of $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$ in terms of $\cos 2A$.

4. In a triangle you are given a, b, C: explain how A, B, c are found. Put whatever formulæ you apply in logarithmic form.

5. Prove the rule of sines for a plane triangle. If

$$a=65,\ \sin A=\frac{3}{5},\ \sin B=\frac{5}{13},$$

calculate the values of b and c.

CLASSICS.

MR. CANNING.

I.

Translate :—

Hannibal Sagunto capto Carthaginem novam in hiberna concesserat, ibique auditis, quae Romae quaeque Carthagine acta decretaque forent, seque non ducem solum sed etiam causam esse belli, partitis divenditis reliquiis praedae nihil ultra differendum ratus, Hispani generis milites convocat. 'Credo ego vos' inquit, 'socii, et ipsos cernere pacatis omnibus Hispaniae populis aut finiendam nobis militiam exercitusque dimittendos esse aut in alias terras transferendum bellum: ita enim hae gentes non pacis solum, sed etiam victoriae bonis florebunt, si ex aliis gentibus praedam et gloriam quaeremus. Itaque cum longinqua a domo instet militia, incertumque sit, quando domos vestras et quae cuique ibi cara sunt visuri sitis, si quis vestrum suos invisere volt, commeatum do. Primo vere edico adsitis, ut diis bene iuvantibus bellum ingentis gloriae praedaeque futurum incipiamus.'—Livy.

1. Parse—decreta forent, transferendum, quaeremus, instet, adsitis, juvantibus, incipiamus, visuri sitis.

2. Give meanings of—irritus, ablegare, celox, caetrati, circa ripam, lorum, pervius, devius, invius, saltus.

II.

ἀλλὰ διὰ τί δή ποτε μετ' ἐμοῦ χαίρουσί τινες πολὺν χρόνον διατρίβοντες; ἀκηκόατε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· πᾶσαν ὑμῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐγὼ εἶπον, ὅτι ἀκούοντες χαίρουσιν ἐξεταζομένοις τοῖς οἰομένοις μὲν εἶναι σοφοῖς, οὐσι δ' οὔ· ἔστι γὰρ οὐκ ἀηδές. ἐμοὶ δὲ τοῦτο, ὡς ἐγώ φημι, προστέτακται ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ πράττειν καὶ ἐκ μαντείων καὶ ἐξ ἐνυπνίων καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ᾧπέρ τίς ποτε καὶ ἄλλη θεία μοῖρα ἀνδρώπῳ καὶ ὁτιοῦν προσέταξε πράττειν. ταῦτα, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἀληθῆ ἐστιν καὶ εὐέλεγκτα. εἰ γὰρ δὴ ἔγωγε τῶν νέων τοὺς μὲν διαφθείρω, τοὺς δὲ διέφθαρκα, χρῆν δήπου, εἴτε τινὲς αὐτῶν πρεσβύτεροι γενόμενοι ἔγνωσαν, ὅτι νέοις οὖσιν αὐτοῖς ἐγὼ κακὸν πωποτέ τι ξυνεβούλευσα, νυνὶ αὐτοὺς ἀναβαίνοντας ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖν καὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι.—Plato.

1. Parse—φανοῦμαι, ὑπεσχόμην, ἐπελάθετο, ἐδεήθη, ἐλεηθείη, θεῖτο, πείσεσθαι, ὑπολαβεῖν, ἀμελήσας, ἀπαλλαγῆναι, ἑάλωκα, ἐκφυγεῖν.

2. Give the date of the trial of Socrates, and the names of his accusers.

3. What was the source of Socrates' unpopularity?

LATIN AND FRENCH OR GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into Latin :—

Tarquin next attacked Gabii, one of the Latin cities which refused to enter into the league. Unable to take the city by force, he had

recourse to stratagem. His son, Sextus, pretending to be ill-treated by his father, and covered with the bloody marks of stripes, fled to Gabii. The infatuated inhabitants entrusted him with the command of their troops; and when he had obtained the unlimited confidence of the citizens, he sent a messenger to his father to inquire how he should deliver the city into his hands. The king, who was walking in his garden when the messenger arrived, made no reply, but kept striking off the heads of the tallest poppies with his stick. Sextus took the hint. He put to death or banished, on false charges, all the leading men of the place, and then had no difficulty in compelling it to submit to his father.

Translate into French *or* German:—

'My brother is twenty-five, and he is a captain already,' said Jeanne, trembling with anxiety to recapitulate her brother's extraordinary achievements. 'He has been very lucky. He saw some service on the Indian Frontier, and he has been through the South African War without a scratch. Twice he was mentioned in despatches; and they have given him a job at Durban, which he says will be a most good thing for his career, simply because he learnt Dutch so well; all on his own merits, for he has no interest, Mr. Valentine, none whatever. Unless perhaps they remembered that his father and his grandfather were both killed in action, one at Sevastopol, and one in Afghanistan.'

'Most creditable I'm sure,' said Mr. Valentine, encouragingly, as she paused for breath.

'But I haven't seen him for five years, though I am his twin-sister,' she said, rather mournfully.

'Do you mean to say you are twenty-five?'

'I am always taken for younger. It is annoying,' she said.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate into English:—

Un jour, cependant, ce faquin de marquis se permit de répliquer, en pleine étude, avec une insolence telle que je perdis toute patience.

— Monsieur de Boucoyran, lui dis-je en essayant de garder mon sang-froid, prenez vos livres et sortez sur-le-champ.

C'était un acte d'autorité inouï pour ce drôle. Il en resta stupéfait et me regarda, sans bouger de sa place, avec des gros yeux.

Je compris que je m'engageais dans une méchante affaire, mais j'étais trop avancé pour reculer.

— Sortez, monsieur de Boucoyran! . . . commandai-je de nouveau.

A ma seconde injonction le marquis, revenu de sa surprise, me répondit, il fallait voir de quel air: — 'Je ne sortirai pas!'

Je me levai dans ma chaire, indigné.

— Vous ne sortirez pas, monsieur? . . . C'est ce que nous allons voir.

Dieu m'est témoin qu'à ce moment-là toute idée de violence était

bien loin de moi; je voulais seulement intimider le marquis par la fermeté de mon attitude; mais, en me voyant descendre de ma chaire, il se mit à ricaner d'une façon si méprisante que j'eus le geste de le prendre au collet pour le faire sortir de son banc. . . .

Le misérable tenait cachée sous sa tunique une énorme règle en fer. A peine eus-je levé la main qu'il m'asséna sur le bras un coup terrible. La douleur m'arracha un cri.

Pour le coup je perdis la tête. D'un bond je fus sur la table, d'un autre, sur le marquis: et alors, le prenant à la gorge, je fis si bien, des pieds, des poings, des dents, de tout, que je l'arrachai de sa place et qu'il s'en alla rouler hors de l'étude, jusqu'au milieu de la cour. . . . Ce fut l'affaire d'une seconde; je ne me serais jamais cru tant de vigueur.

Or,

Die Idylle hat mich beim zweiten Lesen so innig, ja noch inniger als beim ersten bewegt. Gewiss gehört sie unter das Schönste was Sie gemacht haben, so voll Einfalt ist sie, bei einer unergründlichen Tiefe der Empfindung. Durch die Eilfertigkeit, welche das wartende Schiffsvolk in die Handlung bringt, wird der Schauplatz für die zwei Liebenden so enge, so drangvoll und so bedeutend der Zustand, dass dieser Moment wirklich den Gehalt eines ganzen Lebens bekommt. Es würde schwer sein, einen zweiten Fall zu erdenken, wo die Blume des Dichterischen von einem Gegenstande so rein und so glücklich abgebrochen wird. Dass Sie die Eifersucht so dicht daneben stellen, und das Glück so schnell durch die Furcht wieder verschlingen lassen, weiss ich vor meinem Gefühl noch nicht ganz zu rechtfertigen, obgleich ich nichts Befriedigendes dagegen einwenden kann. Dieses fühle ich nur, dass ich die glückliche Trunkenheit, mit der Alexis das Mädchen verlässt und sich einschifft, gerne immer festhalten möchte.

Herders Buch machte mir ziemlich dieselbe Empfindung wie Ihnen, nur dass ich auch hier, wie gewöhnlich bei seinen Schriften, immer mehr von dem was ich zu besitzen glaubte verliere, als ich an neuen Realitäten dabei gewinne. Seine unversöhnliche Feindschaft gegen den Reim ist mir auch viel zu weit getrieben, und was er dagegen aufbringt, halte ich bei weitem nicht für bedeutend genug. Der Ursprung des Reims mag noch so gemein und unpoetisch sein, man muss sich an den Eindruck halten, den er macht, und dieser lässt sich durch kein Raisonnement wegdisputieren.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following:—

1. The mirth in *Twelfth Night*.
2. Sir Roger de Coverley's country life.

Hilary Term, 1913.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Multiply 24·91 by ·667, and divide the result by 1·537.

2. Taking a metre to be 39·37 inches, find the number of feet and inches by which $\frac{5}{8}$ths of a mile exceeds a kilometre.

3. Find the simple interest on £446 8*s*. for 4 years 7 months at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

4. A bankrupt owes *A* £191 15*s*.; *B*, £219 14*s*.; *C*, £237 5*s*. His estate is worth £249 10*s*. How much will *A*, *B*, and *C* receive respectively?

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{11x - 15}{5} = 3x - 10.$$

6. A cistern can be filled by one cock in 5 hours, by another in 8, and it can be emptied by a third in 4. The first two cocks are turned on for an hour; then the third is also opened: find how long they will take to fill the tank.

7. Divide

$$14x^4 - 44x^3 + 63x^2 - 44x + 15 \quad \text{by} \quad 2x^2 - 4x + 3.$$

8. Simplify

$$\frac{(5x-3)^2 - (x-2)^2}{64x^3 - 1} \times \frac{(4x+1)^2 - (4x+1) + 1}{36x^2 - 72x + 35}.$$

9. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2x-3}{x^2+4x+3}, \quad \frac{4x+5}{x^2-x-2}, \quad \frac{2x-1}{x^2+x-6}.$$

10. Find x and y from the equations

$$3x + 5y = 8xy, \quad 7x + 15y = 12xy.$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. Mention the chief rivers in England, indicating the course of each, and naming the most important towns on its banks.

2. Write a geographical article on *either* Italy *or* Japan *or* Brazil.

3. Trace the course of *either* the Rhine *or* the Danube.

4. Draw a map of *one* of the four provinces of Ireland, indicating the counties, chief towns, inlets of the sea, and rivers.

5. Set forth the importance of the reign of Henry II.

6. Write an account of the Wars of the Roses, and show how they affected the course of English history.

7. What do you regard as the most important events in the internal history of Great Britain and Ireland since 1813? Give your reasons.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into Latin:—

Caesar, to deceive the Gauls, pretended to flee, till he came to a place convenient for a small army to engage a great one, and there he fortified his camp. He gave his men strict orders not to fight, but to throw up a strong rampart, and to barricade their gates in the securest manner; contriving by all these manœuvres to increase the enemy's contempt of him. It succeeded as he wished; the Gauls came up with great insolence and disorder to attack the trenches. Then Caesar, making a sudden sally, defeated and destroyed the greatest part of them. This success laid the spirit of revolt in those parts.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

After dinner, my host having shown me to a bed, I laid myself on it without undressing, and slept till six in the evening, when I was called to supper. I went to bed again very early, and slept very soundly till next morning. Then I dressed myself as neat as I could, and went to Andrew Bradford, the printer's. I found in the shop the old man his

father, whom I had seen at New York, and who, travelling on horseback, had got to Philadelphia before me. He introduced me to his son, who received me civilly, gave me a breakfast, but told me he did not at present want a hand, being lately supplied with one.

[B.]

Translate:—

Son expansion, que je me défendais d'abord de partager, finit par me gagner. Je me laissai donc aller jusqu'à lui raconter toute mon histoire, et même à lui avouer l'étrange passion dont j'étais dominé. Il m'écouta très sérieusement et me conseilla de poursuivre la tâche que je m'étais imposée de devenir un homme de bien et de mérite.

— Quand vous en serez là, me disait-il, si toutefois vous n'y êtes pas déjà, ou il se fera dans votre vie je ne sais quel miracle, ou bien votre esprit, tout à coup calmé, reconnaîtra qu'il s'était égaré à la poursuite d'une douce chimère; quelque réalité plus douce encore la remplacera, et vos vertus, ainsi que vos talents, n'en seront pas moins des biens acquis d'un prix inestimable.

Or,

Je tiefer wir hinabstiegen, desto lieblicher rauschte das unterirdische Gewässer, nur hier und da, unter Gestein und Gestrüppe, blinkte es hervor, und schien heimlich zu lauschen, ob es ans Licht treten dürfe, und endlich kam eine kleine Welle entschlossen hervorgesprungen. Nun zeigt sich die gewöhnliche Erscheinung: ein Kühner macht den Anfang, und der grosse Tross der Zagenden wird plötzlich, zu seinem eigenen Erstaunen, von Mut ergriffen, und eilt, sich mit jenem ersten zu vereinigen. Eine Menge anderer Quellen hüpften jetzt hastig aus ihrem Versteck, verbanden sich mit der zuerst hervorgesprungenen, und bald bildeten sie zusammen ein schon bedeutendes Bächlein, das in unzähligen Wasserfällen und in wunderlichen Windungen das Bergthal hinabrauscht.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Poverty.
(*b*) David Livingstone.
(*c*) The Irish as politicians.
(*d*) Military training at school.
(*e*) Dogs.
(*f*) The history of the Turks and their religion.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to find approximately by means of a celestial globe the time at which a known star will cross the meridian at a given place on a given day.

2. Describe the Parallel Wire Micrometer.

3. Prove that the amount of refraction is proportional to the tangent of the zenith distance, when the zenith distance is not too great.

4. Assuming Bode's Law and Kepler's Third Law, find the periodic time of Saturn in years.

5. To an observer on the Earth's surface the centre of the Moon has a zenith distance of 30°: find the position it would occupy if visible to an observer at the Earth's centre, taking its horizontal parallax to be 57′ 6″.

6. Assuming that eclipses of Jupiter's satellites appear to occur 8 minutes before the calculated time when Jupiter is in opposition, and 8 minutes after when Jupiter is in conjunction, find the velocity of light in miles per second, taking the radius of the Earth's orbit to be 92,700,000 miles.

7. Knowing the mean length of a lunation, show how the mean periodic time of the Moon can be calculated.

8. Find the apparent extent, as seen from the Earth's centre, of the portion of the celestial sphere within which the Moon is eclipsed.

9. Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere to show the angles which, measured in hours, are equal to the mean time, the apparent time, the sidereal time, and the equation of time respectively.

(*a*) State about each of these angles whether it increases uniformly or not, or almost uniformly.

10. The sidereal time at a place, whose longitude is 4 h. W., is 11 h.: find the mean time, knowing that the right ascension of the mean Sun at the previous mean noon at Greenwich was 7 h., and assuming the length of a sidereal day to be 23 h. 56 m. 4 s. in mean time.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

[*Senior Sophisters taking Hilary Examination will answer* SIX *questions from A.*]

[A.]

1. Explain the psychological importance of the transition from perception to ideation. Distinguish an idea from an image, and an image from an impression.

2. What characters are common to sensations in general? What is meant by a difference between sensations 'in kind'? Define organic sensation.

3. Explain the idea of a 'system' and of Human nature as a system, according to Butler.

4. 'That we have this moral approving and disapproving faculty is certain.' How does Butler show this?

5. Allowing that men have a conscience, what obligations are they under to obey it? Give Butler's answer.

6. How far does Sidgwick find anticipations of Plato's moral theory in that of Pythagoras?

7. According to Sidgwick, 'Hegel's ethical doctrine shows a close affinity and also a striking contrast with Kant's'?

[B.]

[*Senior Sophisters supplementalizing Trinity Examination will answer* FOUR *questions from B and two from A.*]

1. What is a moral 'end'? How does Aristotle distinguish and classify such ends?

2. How far are all people agreed, and how do they differ, as to the *Summum Bonum*?

3. 'Not every kind of action or emotion admits of a mean state.' How does Aristotle explain this?

4. How does Socrates reply to the objection that the Guardians in his State will not be happy?

5. Define Temperance and Justice after Plato, and distinguish them from one another.

6. What use does Socrates make of the Story of Leontius?

[C.]

[*Candidates for Degree will answer the* THREE *following questions with any* THREE *questions from B.*]

1. In what sense is reason capable of furnishing us with motives for action?

2. 'Only the beautiful is good.' Explain and criticize this as a moral principle.

3. What kinds of pleasure may be distinguished? What are the grounds of distinction between them?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The career and character of Benjamin Franklin.
2. Crabbe as a Painter of Nature and Character.
3. Ancient and modern pictures of the Ideal State.
4. Carlyle's description of the Hero as Poet.
5. The conflict of Ideals in the Age of Julius Caesar.
6. The future relations of England and her Colonies.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Prove the formula for finding the specific gravity of a mixture of substances of given volumes and specific gravities.

The specific gravity of sea-water being 1·03, how much fresh water must be added to a gallon to reduce its specific gravity to 1·01?

2. Find the whole pressure on a lock-gate 10 feet wide, the depth of the water being 15 feet.

3. How many cubic feet of gas, weighing ·0054 lb. a cubic foot, must a balloon contain to just raise 625 lbs. of water, the weight of a cubic foot of air being ·081 lb.?

4. Using the formula $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = \frac{1}{f}$ show how to determine whether the image in a convex lens is greater or smaller than the object, and whether it is erect or inverted.

5. The nearest normal distance for distinct vision being 10 inches, find the focal length and nature of the glasses required by a person whose nearest distance of distinct vision is 15 inches.

6. Prove that any system of coplanar forces acting on a rigid body is either in equilibrium or is equivalent to a single force or to a single couple.

7. Prove that a system of force acting along the sides of a plane polygon *taken in order* cannot be in equilibrium ; and that if the forces are proportional to the sides along which they act, the system is equivalent to a couple.

8. In $3\frac{1}{4}$ seconds a block of wood slides from rest a distance of 26 feet down a plane inclined to the horizon at an angle whose sine is $\frac{5}{13}$. Find the coefficient of friction.

9. In the last question find the velocity of the block when it has covered the 26 feet.

If the block weighs 1 lb., find in foot-pounds the amount of kinetic energy destroyed by friction.

10. A projectile is fired at an angle of 45° with the horizon with a velocity of 64 feet per second : find where it strikes the ground again, neglecting the resistance of the air.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Translate :—

ἐπεὶ οὖν τὰ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ γινόμενα τρία ἐστίν, πάθη δυνάμεις ἕξεις, τούτων ἄν τι εἴη ἡ ἀρετή. λέγω δὲ πάθη μὲν ἐπιθυμίαν ὀργὴν φόβον θάρσος φθόνον χαρὰν φιλίαν μῖσος πόθον ζῆλον ἔλεον, ὅλως οἷς ἕπεται ἡδονὴ ἢ λύπη· δυνάμεις δὲ καθ' ἃς παθητικοὶ τούτων λεγόμεθα, οἷον καθ' ἃς δυνατοὶ ὀργισθῆναι ἢ λυπηθῆναι ἢ ἐλεῆσαι· ἕξεις δὲ καθ' ἃς πρὸς τὰ πάθη ἔχομεν εὖ ἢ κακῶς, οἷον πρὸς τὸ ὀργισθῆναι, εἰ μὲν σφοδρῶς ἢ ἀνειμένως, κακῶς ἔχομεν, εἰ δὲ μέσως, εὖ, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς τἆλλα. πάθη μὲν οὖν οὐκ εἰσὶν οὔθ' αἱ ἀρεταὶ οὔθ' αἱ κακίαι, ὅτι οὐ λεγόμεθα κατὰ τὰ πάθη σπουδαῖοι ἢ φαῦλοι, κατὰ δὲ τὰς ἀρετὰς ἢ τὰς κακίας λεγόμεθα, καὶ ὅτι κατὰ μὲν τὰ πάθη οὔτε ἐπαινούμεθα οὔτε ψεγόμεθα (οὐ γὰρ ἐπαινεῖται ὁ φοβούμενος οὐδὲ ὁ ὀργιζόμενος, οὐδὲ ψέγεται ὁ ἁπλῶς ὀργιζόμενος ἀλλ' ὁ πώς), κατὰ δὲ τὰς ἀρετὰς καὶ τὰς κακίας, ἐπαινούμεθα ἢ ψεγόμεθα. ἔτι ὀργιζόμεθα μὲν καὶ φοβούμεθα ἀπροαιρέτως, αἱ δὲ ἀρεταὶ προαιρέσεις τινὲς ἢ οὐκ ἄνευ προαιρέσεως. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις κατὰ μὲν τὰ πάθη κινεῖσθαι λεγόμεθα, κατὰ δὲ τὰς ἀρετὰς καὶ τὰς κακίας οὐ κινεῖσθαι ἀλλὰ διακεῖσθαι πώς. διὰ ταῦτα δὲ οὐδὲ δυνάμεις εἰσίν· οὔτε γὰρ ἀγαθοὶ λεγόμεθα τῷ δύνασθαι πάσχειν ἁπλῶς οὔτε κακοί, οὔτ' ἐπαινούμεθα οὔτε ψεγόμεθα. καὶ ἔτι δυνατοὶ μέν ἐσμεν φύσει, ἀγαθοὶ δὲ ἢ κακοὶ οὐ γινόμεθα φύσει· εἴπομεν δὲ περὶ τούτου πρότερον. εἰ οὖν μήτε πάθη εἰσὶν αἱ ἀρεταὶ μήτε δυνάμεις, λείπεται ἕξεις αὐτὰς εἶναι.—ARISTOTLE.

1. *ἡ γὰρ ὀρθὴ παιδεία αὕτη ἐστίν.* State what this is.

2. ὁρίζονται τὰς ἀρετὰς ἀπαθείας τινὰς καὶ ἠρεμίας· οὐκ εὖ δέ, ὅτι —— Who are referred to? Why are they wrong?

3. ἔνια γὰρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνειλημμένα μετὰ τῆς φαυλότητος, οἷον —— Name them.

4. ταῦτ' οὖν ποιοῦντες, ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ εἰπεῖν, μάλιστα ξυνησόμεθα τοῦ μέσου τυγχάνειν. Doing what things?

Translate:—

Q. quidem Scaevola Publi filius, cum postulasset ut sibi fundus, cuius emptor erat, semel indicaretur idque venditor ita fecisset, dixit se pluris aestimare: addidit centum milia. Nemo est qui hoc viri boni fuisse neget: sapientis negant, ut si minoris quam potuisset vendidisset. Haec igitur est illa pernicies, quod alios bonos, alios sapientes existimant. Ex quo Ennuis 'nequiquam sapere sapientem, qui ipse sibi prodesse non quiret.' Vere id quidem, si quid esset 'prodesse' mihi cum Ennio conveniret. Hecatonem quidem Rhodium, discipulum Panaetii, video in iis libris, quos de officio scripsit Q. Tuberoni, dicere 'sapientis esse nihil contra mores, leges, instituta facientem habere rationem rei familiaris. Neque enim solum nobis divites esse volumus, sed liberis, propinquis, amicis maximeque rei publicae. Singulorum enim facultates et copiae divitiae sunt civitatis.' Huic Scaevolae factum, de quo paullo ante dixi, placere nullo modo potest. Etenim omnino tantum se negat facturum compendii sui causa, quod non liceat. Huic nec laus magna tribuenda nec gratia est. Sed sive et simulatio et dissimulatio dolus malus est, perpaucae res sunt, in quibus non dolus malus iste versetur; sive vir bonus est is, qui prodest quibus potest, nocet nemini, certe istum virum bonum non facile reperimus. Numquam est igitur utile peccare, quia semper est turpe, et quia semper est honestum virum bonum esse, semper est utile.—CICERO.

1. Haec enim una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum. Name it.

2. Hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro. What part was this?

3. Scite Chrysippus, ut multa: 'Qui stadium' inquit 'currit, ——' What rule of morality was he illustrating?

4. Cum ex eo (Aquillio) quaereretur quid esset dolus malus, respondebat, ——. Complete the sentence.

(*For Senior Sophisters Supplementing Trinity Term.*)

Translate:—

ἐν δὲ ταῖς στρατηγίαις εὐδοκίμει μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, οὔτε μάχης ἐχούσης πολλὴν ἀδηλότητα καὶ κίνδυνον ἑκουσίως ἁπτόμενος, οὔτε τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ παραβαλέσθαι χρησαμένους τύχῃ λαμπρᾷ καὶ θαυμασθέντας ὡς μεγάλους ζηλῶν καὶ μιμούμενος στρατηγούς, ἀεί τε λέγων πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας, ὡς ὅσον ἐπ' αὐτῷ μενοῦσιν ἀθάνατοι πάντα τὸν χρόνον. ὁρῶν δὲ Τολμίδην τὸν Τολμαίου διὰ τὰς πρότερον εὐτυχίας καὶ διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι διαφερόντως ἐκ τῶν πολεμικῶν σὺν οὐδενὶ καιρῷ παρασκευαζόμενον εἰς Βοιωτίαν ἐμβαλεῖν καὶ πεπεικότα τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τοὺς ἀρίστους αἰκ

φιλοτιμοτάτους ἐθελοντὶ στρατεύεσθαι, χιλίους γενομένους ἄνευ τῆς ἄλλης δυνάμεως, κατέχειν ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ παρακαλεῖν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, τὸ μνημονευόμενον εἰπών, ὡς, εἰ μὴ πείθοιτο Περικλεῖ, τόν γε σοφώτατον οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται σύμβουλον ἀναμείνας χρόνον. τότε μὲν οὖν μετρίως εὐδοκίμησε τοῦτ' εἰπών· ὀλίγαις δ' ὕστερον ἡμέραις, ὡς ἀνηγγέλθη τεθνεὼς μὲν αὐτὸς Τολμίδης περὶ Κορώνειαν ἡττηθεὶς μάχῃ, τεθνεῶτες δὲ πολλοὶ κἀγαθοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, μεγάλην τοῦτο τῷ Περικλεῖ μετ' εὐνοίας δόξαν ἤνεγκεν, ὡς ἀνδρὶ φρονίμῳ καὶ φιλοπολίτῃ.—PLUTARCH.

1. Give the meaning of :—λήμη, καράνιος, ἑνδεκάκλινος, τελεσιουγός, πεφυσιγγωμένος.

2. οὐδ' ἀεὶ παριὼν εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, ἀλλ' ἑαυτὸν ὥσπερ . . . . (φησὶ Κριτόλαος) πρὸς τὰς μεγάλας χρείας ἐπιδιδούς.
Supply the words omitted.

3. οἱ τοῦ λύχνου χρείαν ἔχοντες ἔλαιον ἐπιχέουσιν.
Who used these words? and on what occasion?

4. οὐκ ἂν μύροισι γραῦς ἐοῦσ' ἠλείφεο.

What poet wrote this line? To whom did Pericles quote it?

Translate :—

Namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus altis,
Qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galaesus,
Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relicti
Iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuvencis,
Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
Hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circum
Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,
Regum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens
Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
Primus vere rosam atque autumno carpere poma,
Et cum tristis hiemps etiam num frigore saxa
Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi,
Aestatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantis.
Ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo
Primus abundare et spumantia cogere pressis
Mella favis; illi tiliae atque uberrima pinus;
Quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbos
Induerat, totidem autumno matura tenebat.
Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos
Eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentes
Iamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.

VIRGIL.

1. Write brief notes on the following lines :—

(*a*) Gnosiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronae.

(*b*) et pro purpureo poenas dat Scylla capillo.

(*c*) nec fuit indignum Superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.

(*d*) Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina praeceps
Immanem ante pedes hydrum moritura puella
Servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.

2. Mark the scansion of :—

Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae
and Atque Ephyre, atque Opis, et Asia Deiopea.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

Translate :—

οὐκ οἶδα, ἔφην ἐγώ, τὰς ἁρμονίας, ἀλλὰ κατάλειπε ἐκείνην τὴν ἁρμονίαν, ἣ ἔν τε πολεμικῇ πράξει ὄντος ἀνδρείου καὶ ἐν πάσῃ βιαίῳ ἐργασίᾳ πρεπόντως ἂν μιμήσαιτο φθόγγους τε καὶ προσῳδίας, καὶ ἀποτυχόντος ἢ εἰς τραύματα ἢ εἰς θανάτους ἰόντος ἢ εἴς τινα ἄλλην ξυμφορὰν πεσόντος, ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις παρατεταγμένως καὶ καρτερούντως ἀμυνομένου τὴν τύχην· καὶ ἄλλην αὖ ἐν εἰρηνικῇ τε καὶ μὴ βιαίῳ ἀλλ' ἐν ἑκουσίῳ πράξει ὄντος, ἤ τινά τι πείθοντός τε καὶ δεομένου, ἢ εὐχῇ θεὸν ἢ διδαχῇ καὶ νουθετήσει ἄνθρωπον, ἢ τοὐναντίον ἄλλῳ δεομένῳ ἢ διδάσκοντι ἢ μεταπείθοντι ἑαυτὸν ὑπέχοντα, καὶ ἐκ τούτων πράξαντα κατὰ νοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπερηφάνως ἔχοντα, ἀλλὰ σωφρόνως τε καὶ μετρίως ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις πράττοντά τε καὶ τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἀγαπῶντα. ταύτας δύο ἁρμονίας, βίαιον ἑκούσιον, δυστυχούντων εὐτυχούντων, σωφρόνων ἀνδρείων αἵτινες φθόγγους μιμήσονται κάλλιστα. ταύτας λεῖπε. Ἀλλ' ἢ δ' ὅς, οὐκ ἄλλας αἰνεῖς λείπειν ἢ ἃς νῦν δὴ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον. Οὐκ ἄρα, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, πολυχορδίας γε οὐδὲ παναρμονίου ἡμῖν δεήσει ἐν ταῖς ᾠδαῖς τε καὶ μέλεσιν. Οὔ μοι, ἔφη, φαίνεται.—Plato.

1. οὐχ ἥν ἄνοιαν οὖσαν ὑποκοριζόμενοι καλοῦμεν ὡς ——. What do we style it?

2. καλὸν ἄρα τὸ γέρας, ἔφη, τῆς τέχνης ἠνέγκατο. What was this?

3. ἕως ἂν ποιήσῃ μαλθακὸν αἰχμητήν. How is the carpet-knight evolved?

4. τοιαύτη τις, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ Γλαύκων, ἡ ἐκλογὴ εἶναι καὶ κατάστασις τῶν ἀρχόντων τε καὶ φυλάκων, ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ δι' ἀκριβείας, εἰρῆσθαι. State what the method was.

Translate :—

Si foret in terris rideret Democritus, seu
Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo,
Sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora;
Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
Ut sibi praebentem mimo spectacula plura;
Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello
Fabellam surdo. Nam quae pervincere voces
Evaluere sonum referunt quem nostra theatra?
Garganum mugire putes nemus aut mare Tuscum,
Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur et artes
Divitiaeque peregrinae, quibus oblitus actor
Cum stetit in scena concurrit dextera laevae.
Dixit adhuc aliquid? Nil sane. Quid placet ergo?
Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.

Ac ne forte putes me quae facere ipse recusem
Cum recte tractent alii laudare maligne :
Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur
Ire poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.

HORACE.

1. Mention the names of the persons to whom the epistles which end with the following lines were addressed, and indicate briefly the subject-matter of these epistles :—

(*a*) Nec tardum opperior nec praecedentibus insto.

(*b*) Candidus imperti si non his utere mecum.

(*c*) Ut tu fortunam sic nos te ——, feremus.

(*d*) Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus.

(*e*) Vade, vale, cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

2. Mark the quantities of the syllables of :—tibicen, fidicen, pituita, siliqua, fidelis, fidus, apricus, Gaetulus, Tiberis, Tibur, amicitur, viritim.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

Translate into English :—

Après le tranquille village d'Allaman, on voit sur la gauche de la route de magnifiques chênes qui forment la lisière d'un grand bois. De dessous ces ombrages, l'œil, planant sur toute l'étendue du lac, s'arrête, du côté du Valais, contre les majestueuses parois des Alpes, ou, tourné vers Genève, se promène mollement sur une suite de cimes douces et lointaines, dont les dernières se confondent avec les plages du ciel. Je ne pus résister aux charmes de cet ombrage, et j'allai m'y établir pour y manger le morceau de pain noir dont les paysans m'avaient pourvu.

Je songeais au plaisir de me jeter bientôt dans les bras de mon oncle. Ce désir était si pressant, si extrême, qu'à la seule pensée qu'il pût être déçu, je m'abandonnais au découragement.

'Mon oncle! mon bon oncle! disais-je le cœur gonflé d'attendrissement, que je vous voie seulement, que je vous parle, que je sois où vous êtes!'

Or,

Am Fusse des Berges nahm sie eine Allee uralter dichtbehaarter Fichten auf, und leitete sie empor. Die laue Vormittagsluft seufzte schwermütig in den Zweigen, und je höher sie kamen, wurde es immer einsamer, und das sonntägliche Schweigen der Fluren wurde immer noch tiefer und noch schweigender. Endlich gelangten sie zu einer grauen, von dichten Fichtenzweigen gestreichelten, eisenglatten Mauer

von ungewöhnlicher Höhe. Dem Fahrwege der Allee gegenüber stand der weisse Fleck des zugemauerten Thores, und darüber starrten misstimmige Trümmer eines Wappens.

Robert duckte sich unter das zwischen den Fichtenstämmen wuchernde Haselgesträuch, ging etwas neben der Mauer fort, und dann drückte er gegen einen hervorstehenden eisernen Knopf, worauf im Innern eine grelle Glockenstimme antwortete. Allein, nachdem die unaufhörlich wackelnden Töne des Metalles geendet hatten, war es wieder stille, wie zuvor, nur dass sich in der beginnenden Tageswärme ein vielstimmiges Grillenzirpen auf dem Berge erhob.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

One instance of the effect produced on the lady Erminia by her lord's character has been already cited in the circumstance of her withdrawing from his sight the nurse obnoxious to him, while she quietly retained her in a subordinate situation about the household; another, in the fact of her adhering to the form of his command respecting her daughter's evening airings in the gondola, while she permitted the infringement of the command itself, by conniving at morning excursions that were not likely to come to his knowledge. In like manner, she indulged her love of unostentatious deeds, her desire to do good privately, by many a secret charity and kindly visit among the poor; towards whom her own temporary adversity had taught her commiseration and interest. But with instinctive perception, she discerned that this wish of hers would meet with no response from her husband: she felt that his tastes had no affinity with good deeds done in secret, with charity bestowed privately and unostentatiously; and moreover, she felt that he had no liking or interest for the poor; nay, that he shrank, and held himself aloof, from any contact or association with those beneath him in station.

Translate into French :—

'She's not a young lady,' said Bertram hastily. 'She's only a poor girl, a protégée of my mother's. A country doctor's daughter that my good mother took a fancy to, because the father happened to cure mine,—a long time ago,—for which service he was well paid, by the by,—and because the girl herself has lately lost her mother.'

'Tolerably good claims, too, to consideration,' said Mademoiselle Lafeu. 'But whatever may be her birth, she deserves politeness from a young gentleman, one would think, from the mere fact of her being a pretty girl.'

'Pretty!' said Bertram; 'what, with that pale face? She was pretty as a little child; but she's quite altered—an absolute fright now, with her white cheeks, and those dark rings round her eyes.'

'Poor girl! Perhaps she lost her good looks with grieving for her dead mother. For good looks she has, depend upon it; I can perceive them through all that sorrowful one; and some day or other, you'll see, she'll prove my words, and come out a beauty.'

Translate into German :—

The promise of a smooth career, which my first calm introduction to Thornfield Hall seemed to pledge, was not belied on a longer acquaintance with the place and its inmates. Mrs. Fairfax turned out to be what she appeared, a placid-tempered, kind-natured woman, of competent education and average intelligence. My pupil was a lively child, who had been spoilt and indulged, and therefore was sometimes wayward; but as she was committed entirely to my care, and no injudicious interference from any quarter ever thwarted my plans for her improvement, she soon forgot her little freaks, and became obedient and teachable. She had no great talents, no marked traits of character, no peculiar development of feeling or taste which raised her one inch above the ordinary level of childhood; but neither had she any deficiency or vice which sunk her below it.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by a compressive stress, and define compressibility.

Describe how to measure the compressibility of a gas.

2. Describe a method of determining the dewpoint, and explain how to find the hygrometric state of the air when the dewpoint is known.

3. State the laws of electrolysis, and describe the experiments by which you would test them.

4. Describe the thermopile, and explain how it may be used to investigate the laws of radiation of heat.

5. Define *pitch*.

Describe a graphic method of determining the pitch of a note.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. Three grams of copper are heated with excess of strong sulphuric acid. What gas is evolved, and what volume would it occupy at 0° C., and 760 mm.?

[Cu = 63; S = 32; O = 16.]

2. Give an account of the chief allotropic modifications of (*a*) carbon, (*b*) phosphorus.

3. From a mixture of ethyl alcohol and acetic acid, how would you prepare (*a*) pure ethyl alcohol, (*b*) pure acetic acid, (*c*) ethyl acetate?

4. By what experiments would you prove that ammonia gas is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, and how would you ascertain what volumes of nitrogen and hydrogen are required to form two volumes of ammonia gas?

5. How would you prepare the following substances from benzene:—(*a*) nitro-benzene, (*b*) aniline, (*c*) phenol? Write the structural formulae of these compounds.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

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3. From a mixture of ethyl alcohol and acetic acid, how would you prepare (*a*) pure ethyl alcohol, (*b*) pure acetic acid, (*c*) ethyl acetate?

4. By what experiments would you prove that ammonia gas is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, and how would you ascertain what volumes of nitrogen and hydrogen are required to form two volumes of ammonia gas?

5. What do you understand by the term isomerism? Give the names and formulae of all the substances you know of which are isomeric with (*a*) ethyl ether, (*b*) propionic acid ($C_3H_6O_2$).

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Point out the chief defects of the English electoral system before the Reform Act of 1832. Mention the different franchises in the boroughs.

2. 'What is it that makes the house a living organism, instead of a congeries of atoms?' Work out the answer to this question.

3. Give some account of the functions of the Speaker of the American House of Representatives.

4. Notice the difficulties that are encountered in the measurement of changes in wages during a long period.

5. What are the limits to the extension of large-scale production? Distinguish between the cases of agriculture and manufactures.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

6. 'I am exceedingly afraid of the ignorant multitude of the new constituencies.' (Bagehot in 1872.)
Consider the grounds for this apprehension and the extent to which it has been justified by the course of events.

7. Explain the following:—The old Sinking Fund; the Appropriation Act; the Finance Act; the Consolidated Fund.

8. How far is a representative assembly fitted for (*a*) discussion, (*b*) legislation, (*c*) administration?

9. How do wages of management differ from ordinary wages? Indicate any other elements that enter into the remuneration of the employer.

10. 'Every transaction in commerce is an independent transaction.' Discuss the truth of this statement with special reference to the operations of the Foreign Exchanges.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

11. By what illustrations does Mill support his proposition that 'speculative thought is one of the chief elements of social power'? Show the bearing of this doctrine on the theory of government.

12. Describe the different modes of constituting a second chamber.

13. Is it expedient to impose legal limitations on the issue of bank notes? What are the existing limitations in (*a*) England, (*b*) Ireland?

14. Is there any connexion between the movements of the rate of profit and the progress of society? Illustrate your answer by reference to British economic history.

15. Comment on the following statements:—(*a*) 'An old tax is no tax.' (*b*) 'A tax on a commodity falls on the consumer.'

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

[*Choose* THREE *questions from* [*A*], THREE *from* [*B*], *and* TWO *from* [*C*].]

[A].—*Bagley.*

1. Consider the question of the modification of Factors of Recall by the periods of child development.

2. Classify with illustrations the Intrinsic Values of the different types of experience.

3. Show the import of concept-building in Education, and illustrate by examples.

4. Give evidence to show that strain sensations fulfil the important function of weaving together the conscious elements.

[B].—*Newman.*

1. 'It is a great point, then, to enlarge the range of studies which a university professes.' How does Newman support this?

2. Give the substance of Newman's remarks on the two methods of Education—the philosophical and the mechanical.

3. What are Newman's views on the education of the people?

4. How does Davison show that a 'Liberal Education stands higher in the scale of utility than what is commonly called a Useful Education'?

[C].—*Spencer.*

1. Give the substance of Spencer's remarks on the teaching of Drawing.

2. Mr. Wyse exhibits a rational mode of conveying primary conceptions in Geometry?
Spencer in teaching Geometry would consider its origin?

3. Give a brief outline of Spencer's system of Moral Education, critizing any points you hold unsatisfactory.

(*For Trinity Senior Sophister Supplementalists.*)

[*Choose questions as in Degree.*]

[A].—*Locke.*

1. What according to Locke are the four great endowments of an educated man? Which does he put last, and why?

2. Enumerate as fully as you can the 'Spartan elements' in Locke's system of education.

3. What according to Locke are the characteristics of an Ideal Tutor?

4. State fully Locke's views on Corporal Punishment.

[B].—*Kant.*

1. Give a brief outline of Kant's system of Physical Education, and indicate points of contrast with Locke.

2. On what would Kant base Moral Culture? How would he punish lying? Compare Locke's view.

3. Consider Kant's treatment of 'Discretion,' 'Sympathy,' 'Benevolence,' 'Religion.'

4. What according to Kant is the best way of cultivating the mental faculties?

[C].—*Painter.*

1. How would Rollin acquire and how maintain authority over children?

2. 'Reverse the common practice and you will nearly always do well.' How does Rousseau expand this educational maxim of his?

3. What are the two great fundamental principles of Rousseau which have so profoundly influenced subsequent systems?

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[*Choose* SIX *questions.*]

Monroe and Painter.

1. Give an account of the schools of the Jesuit order, paying special attention to their organization, preparation of teachers, subject-matter, and method of instruction.

2. Name the great representatives of Humanistic Realism, and give a brief account of any one of them.

3. Estimate the position of Montaigne as an educator.

4. Estimate the educational influence of Bacon (*a*) on subject-matter, (*b*) on method.

5. Give a short account of each of the following works:—(*a*) The Colloquies, (*b*) The Scholemaster, (*c*) Tractate on Education, (*d*) The Great Didactic.

6. Exhibit the effects of Sense Realism on the schools of (*a*) Germany, (*b*) England, (*c*) America.

7. Write a short essay on Reformation Educators.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. MACRAN.

1. State accurately and illustrate the fundamental laws of thought.

2. Comment on the following Definitions and Divisions:—

(*a*) A straight line is that which lies evenly between its extreme points.

(*b*) Causality is uniform antecedence in time.

(*c*) Substances are divisible into ponderable, imponderable, and spiritual.

(*d*) Governments are divisible into democracy, oligarchy, monarchy, and anarchy.

(*e*) A piece of lime is divisible into whiteness, solidity, weight, and extension.

3. Give the converse, contrapositive, contradictory, subalternate, and contrary of the proposition:—'In the assumption of hypotheses Darwin displays a carefulness and caution that never fail him.'

4. Define the syllogism and deduce its fundamental laws from its conception.

5. 'It is an error to suppose that all true propositions can be demonstrated. To demonstrate a proposition is to derive it from others more elementary. But, then, how can the most elementary truths of all be derived from others more elementary?'

Reduce this argument (*a*) to its proximate logical expression, (*b*) to a reasoning in the First Syllogistic Figure.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Four forces keep a rigid body in equilibrium. If their lines of action form a parallelogram, prove that their magnitude can be represented by the lengths of the sides of the parallelogram.

2. One-ninth of the area of a triangle is cut off by a straight line drawn parallel to a side. Find the position of the centre of gravity of the remainder.

3. A shot of mass 2 ounces is projected with a velocity of 1000 feet per second from a gun of mass 20 lbs. Find the velocity with which the gun begins to recoil.

4. An engine of mass 9 tons passes round a circular curve with a velocity of 35 miles per hour. If the radius of the curve is half a mile, what is the magnitude of the pressure which must be exerted towards the centre of the circle by the rails?

5. The specific gravity of a liquid is S_1 and its volume is V_1; if the specific gravity of another liquid is S_2, find its volume if the specific gravity of the mixture is the same as that of distilled water.

6. A man whose specific gravity is 1·1 and weight 11 stone just floats in water by holding a piece of cork under the water. If the specific gravity of the cork is ·25, find its volume.

7. The height of the water-barometer is 34 feet. An inverted tumbler is forced under water until the volume of air in the tumbler is one-fourth of its original volume. Find the depth of the bottom of the tumbler.

8. Write a short explanation of the 'force-pump.'

9. Show geometrically how to find the focal length of a convex mirror.

10. Find the relation between the apparent and real depths of a liquid.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following:—

The Likes and Dislikes of Dr. Johnson.

The advantages and disadvantages of an Upper Chamber, and the best method of constituting it.

GREEK.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate:—

καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ ἀπορίᾳ ἐγίγνοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἦν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ῥᾴδιον ἢν οὐδ' ἀφ' ἑτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρᾳ σαφέστερα μὲν, ὅμως δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι πάντα, πλὴν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος μόλις οἶδεν· ἐν δὲ νυκτομαχίᾳ, ἣ μόνη δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἄν τις σαφῶς τι ᾔδει; ἦν μὲν γὰρ σελήνη λαμπρὰ, ἑώρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους, ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὁπλῖται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν ἤδη ἐνικῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἔτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἀήσσητοι ἐχώρουν. πολὺ δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ἄρτι ἀναβεβήκει, τὸ δ' ἔτι προσανῄει, ὥστ' οὐκ ἠπίσταντο πρὸς ὅ τι χρὴ χωρῆσαι. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, καὶ χαλεπὰ ἦν ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς διαγνῶναι.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse—ξυνηνέχθη, ᾔδει, προσανῄει, ἐτετάρακτο, διαγνῶναι.

2. What are the principal events described by Thucydides in Book VII?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Haec primo statim anno comprimendo egregiam famam paci circumdedit, quae vel incuria vel intolerantia priorum haud minus quam bellum timebatur. Sed ubi aestas advenit, contracto exercitu multus in agmine, laudare modestiam, disiectos coercere; loca castris ipse capere, aestuaria ac silvas ipse praetemptare; et nihil interim apud hostis quietum pati, quo minus subitis excursibus popularetnr; atque ubi satis terruerat, parcendo rursus invitamenta pacis ostentare. Quibus rebus multae civitates, quae in illum diem ex aequo egerant, datis obsidibus iram posuere, et praesidiis castellisque circumdatae, tanta ratione curaque, ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars pariter illacessita transierit.—TACITUS.

1. Parse—comprimendo, contracto, egerant, obsidibus, illacessita.

2. What were 'Clota et Bodotria'? What does Tacitus say about Ireland in the *Agricola*?

3. Give the substance of the speech of Calgacus.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

Translate into English:—

Ils suivaient le haut corridor, et Bos vit par la porte l'ancienne salle du festin. Ses armures y pendaient; il reconnut les andouillers des cerfs qu'il avait tués à coups de flèches, les têtes des ours qu'il avait tués à coups d'épieu. La salle était pleine, et la joie du festin montait haut sous les voûtes; le vin du Languedoc coulait largement dans les coupes, les conviés portaient la santé des fiancés. Le sire d'Angles causait bien bas avec la belle dame, qui souriait et tournait vers lui son doux regard. Quand Bos vit ces lèvres roses sourire et ces yeux noirs rayonner sous le capulet d'écarlate, il sentit son cœur mordu par la jalousie, bondit dans la salle et cria d'une voix terrible: 'Hors d'ici, traîtres! je suis le maître d'ici, Bos de Bénac.

— Mendiant et menteur, dit le sire d'Angles. Nous avons vu Bos tomber mort sur le bord du fleuve d'Égypte. Qui es-tu, vieux ladre? Ta figure est noire comme celle des damnés Sarrasins. Vous êtes tous les amis du diable; c'est le malin esprit qui t'a conduit ici. Chassez-le, et lâchez les chiens sur lui.'

Or,

Der Gedanke an eine festere Einigung der deutschen Stämme unter der Führung Preussens erwachte anfangs der sechziger Jahre zu neuem Leben, und Bismarck arbeitete jetzt in Uebereinstimmung mit den Wünschen des Königs zielbewusst für dessen Verwirklichung, denn von dieser hing Deutschland's Zukunft ab. Der Einfluss der österreich-ungarischen Monarchie, mit ihrer vorwiegend nicht deutschen Bevölkerung gereichte dem Deutschtum und der Grösse Deutschlands nicht zum Vorteil. Von jeher schon hatte Oesterreich seine Macht im Reiche

für seine Sonderzwecke ausgebeutet, unbedenklich hatte es in früheren Jahrhunderten immer wieder das Interesse des Reiches seinem eigenen geopfert. Im Volke hatte man längst erkannt, dass das Heil des Vaterlandes nicht von Oesterreich zu erhoffen, dass nach der Lage der Dinge Preussen zur Führung berufen sei. In Süddeutschland war allerdings auch das Volk nicht preussenfreundlich gesinnt, fast sämtliche deutsche Fürsten wollten von einer Unterordnung unter Preussen nichts wissen, und Oesterreich wehrte sich natürlich mit aller Macht gegen die Zumutung, seinen Einfluss in Deutschland aufzugeben.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

1. Put into Latin:—

(*a*) Having returned to Rome, he promised to transact everything for his father.

(*b*) All the world knows that the moon moves round the earth.

(*c*) Pardoning the wicked is almost the same thing as condemning the innocent.

(*d*) 'I have lived,' said he, 'so virtuously that I quit life with resignation.'

(*e*) As I was making my way through the lowest part of the valley, I fell unawares into an ambush of brigands. My captors had, it seemed, been long expecting my arrival, and having seized and made me fast with chains, and dragged me from the road into the neighbouring forest, they again and again threatened me with torture and death. At last, when I promised to send a large amount of gold within four days, my chains were struck off and I was set at liberty, and, in company with two armed guards, returned to the place whence I had set out.

2. Translate into French or German:—

I have preferred to pass slightly and briefly over the details of foreign wars and diplomacies, the personal adventures of kings and nobles, the pomp of courts, or the intrigues of favourites, and to dwell at length on the incidents of that constitutional, intellectual, and social advance in which we read the history of the nation itself. . . . War plays a small part in the real story of European nations. And in that of England its part is smaller than in any. The only war which has profoundly affected English society and English government is the Hundred Years' War with France, and of that war the results were simply evil. . . . But, on the other hand, I have never shrunk from telling at length the triumphs of peace.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Describe the experiments you would make in order to verify the principle of Archimedes for water.

2. Describe the construction of a liquid-in-glass thermometer. Discuss the relative advantages of mercury and alcohol thermometers.

3. Describe an experiment conducted to determine the coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid in glass.

4. What is meant by the latent heat of fusion of a solid?
Describe a method of determining the latent heat of fusion of ice.

5. Define a saturated vapour.
Describe a method of measuring the pressure of saturated water-vapour for various temperatures.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. How may chlorine be prepared? Explain the action of moist chlorine as a bleaching and disinfecting agent.

2. Give reasons for the statement that air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, and that water is a chemical compound of oxygen and hydrogen.

3. What is meant by (*a*) the equivalent, (*b*) the atomic weight, of an element? Give the equivalent and the atomic weight of oxygen.

4. What volumes of hydrogen and oxygen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., would be obtained by electrolysing 1 gram of water?

5. How would you prove (*a*) that ammonia gas is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, and (*b*) that two volumes of ammonia gas give, on decomposition, three volumes of hydrogen, and one volume of nitrogen?

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Assign reasons for the foundation of Constantinople. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the extent and main topographical details of the city.

2. Write an account of the conquest of the Vandals and Ostrogoths under Justinian. Append a note upon the chief contemporary authority for these wars.

3. What was the Iconoclastic Controversy, and what were its main results?

4. Distinguish between the various elements in the Crusading movement, and give some account of the extent and organization of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[A.]

1. Describe the two-fold ideal in the Homeric period, and contrast its two elements.

Give some examples from Greek history or tradition to confirm Monroe's description.

2. Describe the forces by which, about the fifth century B.C., the character of Greek education was modified.

Monroe considers them under five heads; confine your answer to three of the five.

3. 'The method of Aristotle is objective and scientific; that of Plato philosophical or introspective.' How does Monroe support this thesis?

4. What account does Monroe give of the University of Athens? *or* of the University of Alexandria?

[B.]

5. Discuss the respective parts played by the senses and by the mind in observation.

What educational inferences are to be drawn?

6. 'It is better to have learned and forgotten than never to have learned at all.' In what sense would an Herbartian say this? Does it appear to agree with Adams' views on Formal education?

In what connexion does Adams use it?

7. Under the heading 'the Logical Concept and the Psychological' Adams gives several examples of current fallacies. Discuss three or four of them.

8. How does Adams discuss Bacon's *idola*?

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+9}{3}+\frac{6x-9}{7}-\frac{16x-24}{21}=x-4.$$

2. Add the fractions

$$\frac{x-4}{x^2-5x+6};\quad \frac{2-x}{x^2+x-12};\quad \frac{1-2x}{x^2+2x-8}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{5x+1}-\sqrt{2x+3}=\sqrt{7-2x}.$$

4. Solve the equations

$$x+y=5,\quad x^3+y^3=215.$$

5. If x and y are two different numbers such that

$$ax^2+2bx+c=0 \quad \text{and} \quad ay^2+2by+c=0,$$

find the values of $x+y$ and of xy in terms of a, b, and c.

6. Find t in order that one root of the following quadratic equation in x may be 5:—

$$\frac{3}{x+1}+\frac{x+t}{3}=x-4.$$

7. Find x, y, z, and w, given

$$x-y=5,\quad y-z=-7,\quad z-w=6,\quad x+y+z+w=1.$$

8. Find $\sqrt{\cdot 07056}$ to 5 places of decimals.

9. Find the compound interest on £12,000 for 4 years at 8 per cent.

10. I intended cycling 15 miles at a uniform pace, but after cycling 4 miles I was delayed 11 minutes with a puncture. I had then to travel 2 miles per hour faster than before in order to reach my destination at the expected time. What was my usual pace?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the distance of a point on a level plane, from the foot of a tower 40 feet high, at which the tower subtends an angle of 15′.

2. Given $\sin A = \frac{217}{505}$, find the possible values of all the other trigonometrical functions of A.

3. Express $\cos(90 + A)$, $\tan(180 - A)$, $\sin(1980 + A)$, $\cot(270 - A)$ in terms of trigonometrical functions of A.

4. Given $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, $\cos B = \frac{5}{13}$, find all the values of $\cos(2A + B)$.

5. For a plane triangle, prove the formula

$$\tan\frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b}\cot\tfrac{1}{2}C.$$

6. In a plane triangle, given $\cos C = \frac{12}{13}$, $a = 56$, $b = 39$, find c, $\cos A$, $\cos B$.

7. Find the area and the tangent of half the largest angle of the triangle whose sides are 1537, 1530, and 313 feet.

8. A and B are two points on the bank of a river; C is a point on the opposite bank: find the breadth of the river, given

$$\tan A = \frac{5}{12}, \quad \tan B = \frac{3}{4}, \quad AB = 224 \text{ feet}.$$

9. Prove

$$\log xy = \log x + \log y, \quad \log\frac{x}{y} = \log x - \log y.$$

10. In a plane triangle, find $\log a$ and $\log b$, given

$$A = 65^\circ\,54', \quad B = 49^\circ\,36', \quad c = 1873.$$

$$\text{Log sin } A = 9{\cdot}96039, \quad \text{Log sin } B = 9{\cdot}88169,$$

$$\text{Log sin } (64^\circ\,30') = 9{\cdot}95549, \quad \log 1{\cdot}873 = {\cdot}27254.$$

LOGIC.

MR. MOONEY.

1. Give the Contrary, Contradictory, Converse, and Contrapositive of 'Only the industrious are successful.'

2. Prove that in a syllogism the conclusion follows the weaker part.

3. State and prove the rules of the Sorites in the first figure.

4. Construct a syllogism in *Disamis* to yield the conclusion 'Some rich men are unhappy,' and reduce it to the first figure.

5. Describe the reasoning in disjunctive syllogisms according as the disjunction is or is not exclusive.

6. Give examples of your own to illustrate the Fallacies of Division and Composition. Distinguish Logical and Semi-logical Fallacies.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Describe an experimental proof of the parallelogram of forces.

2. Forces act along the perpendiculars erected at the middle points of a triangle and are in equilibrium. To what lines are they proportional?

3. What experiments would you make to determine the centre of gravity of a lamina?

4. Determine the work done in drawing a weight of 100 lbs. up a rough inclined plane of 50 feet in length, and whose base is 40 feet, being given that the coefficient of friction is equal to ·5.

5. A ladder AB, which is placed between a smooth vertical plane and a smooth horizontal plane, is maintained in equilibrium by a rope attached to the lower end B and to C, the point of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes. Given that $AB = 26$ feet, $BC = 24$ feet, and that the weight of the ladder is 10 stone, find the tension of the rope.

6. A particle is projected with a velocity of 160 feet per second, and in a direction making an angle of 45° with the ground: find the time of flight and the range.

7. If in Atwood's machine the greater weight equals 31 oz. and the lesser 29 oz., find how far either weight will have moved at the end of four seconds, the system starting from rest.

8. A mass P of 4 lbs. attached to a string PA which passes through a fixed point A on a smooth horizontal table is moving with a velocity of 10 feet per second. Find the tension of the string in pounds.

9. Define 'kinetic energy,' and determine the kinetic energy of the mass mentioned in the last question.

10. Find the length of a pendulum which makes four complete oscillations in a second.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

[I.]

Translate:—

ἀλλ' ὅτε δή β' ἐκ τοῖο δυωδεκάτη γένετ' ἠὼς,
καὶ τότ' ἄρ' ἀθανάτοισι μετηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
"Σχέτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες· οὔ νύ ποθ' ὑμῖν
Ἕκτωρ μηρί' ἔκηε βοῶν αἰγῶν τε τελείων;
τὸν νῦν οὐκ ἔτλητε, νέκυν περ ἐόντα, σαῶσαι,
ἦ τ' ἀλόχῳ ἰδέειν καὶ μητέρι καὶ τέκεϊ ᾧ
καὶ πατέρι Πριάμῳ λαοῖσί τε, τοί κέ μιν ὦκα
ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν.
ἀλλ' ὀλοῷ Ἀχιλῆϊ, θεοί, βούλεσθ' ἐπαρήγειν,
ᾧ οὔτ' ἄρ φρένες εἰσὶν ἐναίσιμοι οὔτε νόημα
γναμπτὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, λέων δ' ὡς ἄγρια οἶδεν,
ὅστ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ μεγάλῃ τε βίῃ καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ
εἴξας εἶσ' ἐπὶ μῆλα βροτῶν, ἵνα δαῖτα λαβῃσιν·
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλεον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδέ οἱ αἰδὼς
γίγνεται, ἥτ' ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται ἠδ' ὀνίνησιν.
μέλλει μέν πού τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσαι,
ἠὲ κασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν·
ἀλλ' ἤτοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκεν·
τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν."

HOMER.

1. Parse: *κήαιεν, μεθέηκε, ἴέρευτο, πείρινθα, κεχάνδει.*
2. Scan:—
   ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ μεγάλῃ τε βίῃ καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ.
3. What was the story of Niobe?

[II.]

Translate:—

Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est?
Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi;
Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.
Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
Interpres divum fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is superis labor est; ea cura quietos
Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello.
I, sequere Italiam ventis; pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens;

Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas;
Audiam, et haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.
VIRGIL.

1. Parse: admorunt, hausurum, fūgit, decrevit, vocasses.

2. Scan:—

Audiam et haec manis veniet mihi fama sub imos.

3. Give a short account of Aeneas' descent to the under world, described in *Aeneid* VI.

FRENCH.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Comme mon père m'avait donné plusieurs jours pour m'acquitter de ma commission, je n'avais rien de mieux à faire que d'attendre notre belle cliente. Je ne me fis donc pas prier pour rester chez elle.

J'avais, un peu de timidité passée, aussi bon ton que qui que ce soit, ayant déjà vu chez mon père des spécimens de toutes les classes de la société. La douairière parut s'en apercevoir au bout de quelques instants, et ne plus se faire de violence pour accueillir, sinon en égal, du moins en ami, le fils de l'avocat de la maison.

Pendant qu'elle me faisait la conversation, en femme à qui l'usage tient lieu d'esprit, j'eus le loisir d'examiner et sa figure et celle de l'autre matrone, encore plus grasse qu'elle, qui assise à quelque distance et remplissant le fond d'un ouvrage de tapisserie, ne desserrait pas les dents et levait à peine les yeux sur moi. Elle était mise à peu près comme la douairière: robe de soie foncée, manches collantes, fichu de dentelle noire passé par-dessus un bonnet blanc et noué sous le menton. Mais tout cela était moins propre et moins frais; les mains étaient moins blanches, quoique aussi potelées; le type plus vulgaire, bien que la vulgarité fût déjà très accusée dans les traits lourds de la grosse douairière d'Ionis. Bref, je ne doutai plus de sa condition de fille de compagnie.

GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Tief in der Nacht war ich nach mühsam erstiegener halber Gebirgshöhe eingetroffen in einer leidlichen Herberge, und schon vor Tagesanbruch aus erquicklichem Schlaf durch ein andauerndes Schellen- und Glockengeläute zu meinem grossen Verdruss aufgeweckt. Eine grosse Reihe Saumrosse zog vorbei, ehe ich mich hätte ankleiden und ihnen zuvoreilen können. Nun erfuhr ich auch, meinen Weg antretend, gar bald, wie unangenehm und verdriesslich solche Gesellschaft sey. Das monotone Geläute betäubt die Ohren; das zu beiden Seiten weit über

die Thiere hinausreichende Gepäck (sie trugen diessmal grosse Säcke Baumwolle) streift bald einerseits an die Felsen, und wenn das Thier, um dieses zu vermeiden, sich gegen die andere Seite zieht, so schwebt die Last über dem Abgrund, dem Zuschauer Sorge und Schwindel erregend, und, was das Schlimmste ist, in beiden Fällen bleibt man gehindert, an ihnen vorbei zu schleichen und den Vortritt zu gewinnen.

Endlich gelangt' ich an der Seite auf einen freien Felsen wo St. Christoph, der mein Gepäck kräftig einher trug, einen Mann begrüsste, welcher stille dastehend, den vorbeiziehenden Zug zu mustern schien. Es war auch wirklich der Anführer; nicht nur gehörte ihm eine beträchtliche Zahl der lasttragenden Thiere, andere hatte er nebst ihren Treibern gemiethet, sondern er war auch Eigenthümer eines geringern Theils der Waaren.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

The Greeks whom I have named, who were unjustly condemned and banished by their fellow-citizens, have, nevertheless, because they deserved well of the state, won immortal fame. Of the Carthaginians who was of more account than Hannibal for his sagacity, his courage and his achievements? He was the one man to carry on the contest with all those generals of ours through all those years. He was banished by his fellow-citizens: we have given him, our enemy, a place of honour in our literature and our memories. Wherefore let us imitate Brutus, Camillus, Decius, Scipio, and countless others, who have stablished this commonwealth. Let us love our fatherland, let us obey the senate, let us reflect that the body of man is mortal, but that fame is everlasting.

Translate into French *or* German:—

In the middle of the night, after we had been asleep for some hours, I seemed in a dream to be hearing the voices of people disputing: at first I did not recognize the voices of our host and hostess. But at last I was roused by the incessant plaints of the woman and began to hear what she was saying. 'Don't do it,' quoth she, weeping the while; 'I beg and beseech you not to. Oh dear! what will become of us?' 'You hold your tongue,' came the angry answer, 'don't bother me any more. You need have no doubt that I'm going to do it. It will be much better to kill them both. Didn't you notice that they are very rich men? Did you ever see such beautiful weapons?'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *either* of the following:—

(*a*) The opportunities for an actor of varied powers in Shakespeare's *Richard III.*

(*b*) The influence of a humourist upon the men and women of his time.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND SENIOR FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$\frac{2x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + 3}{3x^4 + 4x^2 + x + 4}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{7x + 13}{8} - \frac{x - 2}{3} = \frac{4x + 1}{7} + 2.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$x + 2y - z = 4,$$
$$3x - 5y + 2z = 3,$$
$$5x + 4y - 3z = 10.$$

4. Find to two places of decimals the roots of the equation

$$4x^2 + 75x + 69 = 0.$$

5. Express the square root of

$$227 + 56\sqrt{15}$$

in the form

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}.$$

6. At what time between 2 and 3 o'clock will the number XII on the dial be half-way between the minute-hand and the hour-hand?

7. Prove that if a number of two or more digits is divisible by 9, the sum of its digits is also divisible by 9.

8. *A* and *B* have 12 dozen apples between them; selling at different prices they receive equal money. If *A* had sold all the apples, their combined receipts would have been 2*s*. 4*d*. more. If *B* had sold all the apples, their combined receipts would have been 1*s*. 8*d*. less. How many apples did each sell, and at what prices?

9. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}\right)^2,$$

and find its value to two places of decimals.

10. Find the Compound Interest on £375 for 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Trace the variation in the magnitude of the product $\sin\theta\cos\theta$ as θ changes from 0° to 180°.

2. Find the value or values of all the other trigonometric ratios of an angle whose sine is $\frac{77}{85}$, and give the geometric meaning of your answer.

3. Given $\tan A = \frac{3}{5}$, find $\tan 4A$.

4. Prove the formula for $\cos\frac{A}{2}$ and for $\sin\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of the sides of a plane triangle.

5. Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 409, 241, and 182; and also the sine of its greatest angle.

6. Show that in any triangle

$$C = a\cos B + b\cos A.$$

7. Find sin 15° and cos 165° as surds.

8. The line joining my eye to an object on the opposite bank of a straight canal makes an angle of 45° with the bank on which I am standing. I walk 10 yards along the bank and the angle is now 60°. How wide is the canal?

9. Prove that the logarithms of all the numbers up to 16 are known if you know the logarithms of 2, 3, 7, 11, and 13.

10. If

$a = 18$, $b = 2$, $C = 55°$, find A and B, given $\log 2 = 3010300$.

L cot 27° 30′ = 10·2835233, L tan 56° 56′ = 10·1863769;

diff. for 1′ = ·0002763.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. Explain—*Predicamental Line*, *Predicable*, *Ostensive Reduction*, *Modal Proposition*, *Analogy*.

2. State precisely the Law of Contradiction, the Law of Excluded Middle, the *Dictum de omni et Nullo*.

3. Some Politicians are honest; and honesty is always the best of policy.

Draw the conclusion in moods of the fourth and first figures.

4. Wherein does the difficulty lie in reducing Bokardo? Construct a syllogism in the mood with the conclusion 'Some Snarks are not Boojums,' and reduce it to the first figure.

5. What is a dilemma? State the following argument in the form of a dilemma: 'Science either adds to the value of life or at least exercises our reasoning powers; and therefore it is worthy of cultivation.'

6. Examine and criticize the following:—

(*a*) Perkin's Pure Pearls are a certain cure for rheumatism; for Mr. Smith and Mrs. Brown after four gross of these pills were restored to health.

(*b*) Presumption is always contemptible; you, in presuming to think that your opinions are correct, have exposed yourself to universal contempt.

(*c*) Consciousness must be immediate cognition of an object, for I cannot be said truly to know a thing unless my mind has been affected by the thing itself.

(*d*) He who is most hungry eats most; he who eats least is most hungry: therefore he who eats least, eats most.

(*e*) His weakness might be inferred from his proneness to favourites, for all weak rulers have this failing.

STATICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Prove that the moment of the resultant of two forces is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces.

2. A bar AB is 20 feet long, weighs 80 lbs., and rests on two props 3 feet and 5 feet from A and B respectively. If weights 16 lbs., 12 lbs., 8 lbs., 10 lbs. hang from points 1 foot, 5 feet, 8 feet, 18 feet from A respectively, find the pressures on the props.

3. You are given 6 pulleys and as much string as you require; arrange them so that each portion of string is attached to the weight, and find the force necessary to support a given weight. Mark on each string its tension in terms of the weight.

4. Explain by a diagram how it is possible for a yacht to sail against the wind.

5. Two strings AC, BC, 13 feet and 15 feet long respectively, are tied together at C, and to two places A and B on the same horizontal line, 12 feet from C. If a weight of 280 lbs. be suspended from C, find the tensions in the strings.

6. A rough plane is 13 feet long and 5 feet high, and a weight of 26 lbs. rests on it. If it requires 8 lbs. acting parallel to the plane to pull it down the plane, find coefficient of friction.

7. A double step-ladder ACB has a hinge at C, weighs 28 lbs., and is steadied by a cord joining A and B. If C is 12 feet above the ground and AB is 10 feet, find the tension in the cord required to support two men, 12 stones each, standing at the middle of the ladder, one on each side.

It may be assumed that a couple can alone be balanced by a couple.

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[A.]

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate:—

τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστι οὐδὲν ὅ τι θᾶσσον παραγίνεται θνητὸν ἐόν· οὕτω τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι ἐξεύρηται τοῦτο. λέγουσι γὰρ, ὡς ὅσων ἂν ἡμερέων ᾖ ἡ πᾶσα ὁδὸς, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄνδρες διεστᾶσι, κατὰ ἡμερησίην ὁδὸν ἑκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ ἀνὴρ τεταγμένος, τοὺς οὔτε νιφετὸς, οὐκ ὄμβρος, οὐ καῦμα, οὐ νὺξ ἔργει μὴ οὐ κατανύσαι τὸν προκείμενον ἑωυτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. ὁ μὲν δὴ πρῶτος δραμὼν παραδιδοῖ τὰ ἐντεταλμένα τῷ δευτέρῳ, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος τῷ τρίτῳ· τὸ δὲ ἐνθεῦτεν ἤδη κατ' ἄλλον διεξέρχεται παραδιδόμενα, κατά περ Ἕλλησι ἡ λαμπαδηφορίη, τὴν τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ ἐπιτελέουσι. τοῦτο τὸ δράμημα τῶν ἵππων καλέουσι Πέρσαι ἀγγαρήϊον.—Herodotus.

1. Parse—ἐξεύρηται, διεστᾶσι, κατανύσαι, δραμών, ἐντεταλμένα.

2. What was ἡ λαμπαδηφορίη?

3. Give the meanings of—πυρφόρος, διέκπλους, ἐπίσταμαι, περιπετής, διαβάλλειν, προφήτης.

4. (*a*) State briefly what you know of Herodotus.

(*b*) What is the date of Xerxes' expedition against Greece?

[B.]

Translate:—

Addit haec, quae certe vera sunt, fortes et sapientes viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte factorum quam ipsa recte facta; se nihil in vita nisi praeclarissime fecisse, si quidem nihil sit praestabilius viro quam periculis patriam liberare; beatos esse quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus; nec tamen eos miseros qui beneficio cives suos vicerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiis virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, amplissimum esse praemium gloriam; esse hanc unam quae brevitatem vitae posteritatis memoria consolaretur, quae efficeret ut absentes adessemus, mortui viveremus; hanc denique esse cuius gradibus etiam in coelum homines viderentur adscendere.—Cicero.

1. Give the meanings of—*intercessio, conquisitor, tergiversatio, sacramentum, celebritas, adamare.*

2. Explain :—

(*a*) Nunc eiusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat!

(*b*) Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat.

3. Mention some of the important circumstances of the death of Clodius.

(*For Senior Freshman Supplementalists.*)

[A.]

Translate :—

πράξας δ' ὃ μὴ τύχοιμι, νοστήσαιμι γὰρ,
δίδωμι τήνδε σοῖσι προσπολεῖν δόμοις.
πολλῷ δὲ μόχθῳ χεῖρας ἦλθεν εἰς ἐμάς·
ἀγῶνα γὰρ πάνδημον εὑρίσκω τινὰς
τιθέντας ἀθληταῖσιν, ἄξιον πόνου,
ὅθεν κομίζω τήνδε νικητήρια
λαβών· τὰ μὲν γὰρ κοῦφα τοῖς νικῶσιν ἦν
ἵππους ἄγεσθαι, τοῖσι δ' αὖ τὰ μείζονα
νικῶσι, πυγμὴν καὶ πάλην, βουφόρβια·
γυνὴ δ' ἐπ' αὐτοῖς εἵπετ'· ἐντυχόντι δὲ
αἰσχρὸν παρεῖναι κέρδος ἦν τόδ' εὐκλεές.
ἀλλ', ὥσπερ εἶπον, σοὶ μέλειν γυναῖκα χρή·
οὐ γὰρ κλοπαίαν, ἀλλὰ σὺν πόνῳ λαβὼν
ἥκω· χρόνῳ δὲ καὶ σύ μ' αἰνέσεις ἴσως.

EURIPIDES.

1. Explain the optatives in the first line.

2. Parse—*νικητήρια, λαβών, εἵπετο, ἐντυχόντι, παρεῖναι, εἶπον.*

3. State briefly what you know of Euripides.

4. Scan the last line.

[B.]

Translate :—

Ch. Vah. *Ca.* Quid est? *Ch.* Oblitus intus dudum tibi sum dicere :
Modo mi advenienti nugator quidam occessit obviam,
Nimis pergraphicus sycophanta. is mille nummum se aureum
Meo datu tibi ferre et gnato Lesbonico aibat meo :
Quem ego nec qui esset noveram neque usquam conspexi prius.
Sed quid rides? *Ca.* Meo adlegatu venit, quasi qui aurum mihi
Ferret abs te quod darem tuae gnatae dotem : ut filius
Tuos, quando illi a me darem, esse adlatum id abs te crederet
Neu qui rem ipsam posset intellegere, thensaurum tuom
Me penes esse, atque a me lege populi patrium posceret.
Ch. Scite edepol. *Ca.* Megaronides communis hoc meus et tuos
Benevolens conmentust. *Ch.* Quin conlaudo consilium et probo.

PLAUTUS.

1. Give the meaning of—*choragus, ambitio, sector zonarius, cottabos, cape vorsoriam, angina.*

2. Write down, from the *Trinummus*, some noteworthy grammatical forms and constructions.

3. Describe what you consider the best scene in this play.
4. (*a*) Why is the *Trinummus* so called?
   (*b*) From what Greek play did Plautus adapt it?
   (*c*) Mention some internal evidences of its origin.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

Then he turned to flee, making a way for himself through the crowd with his bloody sword; but the ministers of the King laid hands on him, and set him before the judgment-seat. Thereupon he cried, 'I am a citizen of Rome, and men call me Caius Mucius. Thou art my enemy, O King, and I sought to slay thee; and now, as I feared not to smite, so I fear not to die. We men of Rome have courage both to do and to suffer. Think not that I only have this purpose against thee; there are many coming after me that seek honour in this same fashion by slaying thee. Prepare thee, therefore, to stand in peril of thy life every hour, and know that thou hast an enemy waiting ever at thy door. The youth of Rome declares war against thee, and this war it will wage, not by battle, but by such deeds as I would have done this day.'

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. MACRAN.

Translate into English:—

Le vieux duc eut un élan :

— Détrompez-vous, madame .... C'est surtout en exil que la royauté a besoin de tout son prestige .... Ah! si l'on m'avait écouté, ce n'est pas ici, ce n'est pas dans un faubourg, avec une installation tout au plus convenable pour une saison de bains que Vos Majestés seraient venues vivre. Je les aurais voulues dans un palais, à la face du Paris mondain, convaincu que ce que les rois dépossédés ont le plus à craindre, c'est le laisser-aller qui les gagne, lorsqu'ils sont rentrés dans le rang, les familiarités, le coudoiement de la rue ... Je sais ... je sais ... on m'a trouvé bien des fois ridicule avec mes questions d'étiquette, mon rigorisme enfantin et suranné. Et pourtant ces formes sont plus que jamais importantes; elles aident à garder la fierté de la tenue si facilement perdue dans le malheur. C'est l'armure inflexible qui tient le soldat debout, même quand il est blessé à mort.

Or—

Und dass sie trotzdem nicht darauf eingingen, seine wohlwollende Absicht trotzdem nicht verstehen wollten, das ärgerte ihn; das erschien ihm wie eine thörichte Halsstarrigkeit, das verstand er einfach nicht. Das verstanden die übrigen Gebildeten und Vernünftigen ebenso wenig.

Und dass sie es nicht verstanden, dass diese ganze, den ewigen Fragen gegenüber gleichgiltig gewordene Menschheit nicht begriff, wie es in den Seelen jener Anderen aussah, nicht fassen konnte, dass es Seelen gab, die nicht gleichgiltig waren, nicht ahnte, dass Menschen, denen eine neue, ungeheure Wahrheit aufgegangen ist, so bis in die letzte Faser und Pore davon erfüllt werden, dass ihnen auch die kleinste Unwahrheit, die geringfügigste, äusserlichste Ableugnung dieser Wahrheit unmöglich wird — das war das Merkmal der Verwesung, dass diese Menschheit in sich trug, das *Mene Tekel*, das über der Zeit geschrieben stand, der Schicksalsspruch, den sie aus der Ferne grollen hörten, ohne ihn zu verstehen: „Ihr seid Schutt geworden; darum hinaus mit Euch aus den Thoren der Welt."

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into French *or* German:—

'Before I spend much more time here, you shall have my thanks for introducing me into the society of some of the wisest men; there is scarce any pleasure to me equal to a refined conversation; there is nothing of which I am so enamoured as wisdom.' 'Wisdom,' replied his instructor, 'how ridiculous! we have no wisdom here, for we have no occasion for it; true wisdom is only a knowledge of our own duty and the duty of others to us; but of what use is such wisdom here, where each intuitively performs what is right in himself and expects the same from others? If by wisdom you should mean vain curiosity and empty speculation, as such pleasures have their origin in vanity, luxury, or avarice, we are too good to pursue them.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following:—

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

1. The parliamentary career of John Hampden.

2. The wit and humour in *The Good-natured Man*.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Social conditions in England towards the end of the seventeenth century.

2. Maynard Gilfil.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. On a given line 2 inches long describe a regular pentagon.

2. Describe four circles whose areas are in the same proportion as the numbers 1, 2, 3, 5.

3. Two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other; if a side of one be equal to a side of the other similarly situated with respect to those angles, prove that the triangles are equal.

4. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram which shall have its area equal to that of a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.

5. A straight line AB is produced to a point D. If C denote the middle point of AB, prove that

$$AD^2 + BD^2 = 2[AC^2 + CD^2].$$

6. Describe a square whose area shall be equal to that of a given rectilineal figure.

7. From a point outside a given circle draw a straight line touching the circle.

(*a*) State the number of solutions.

8. Explain what is meant by the term 'a right angle.'

Prove that the sum of the opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to two right angles.

9. Prove that the areas of two triangles which have the same altitude are as their bases.

10. Find a mean proportional between two given lines.

ALGEBRA.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{x+3} = \frac{x+3}{x+4} - \frac{x+4}{x+5}.$$

2. Solve the equations

$$x + 2y + 3z + 6 = 0,$$
$$x - y + z + 1 = 0,$$
$$\tfrac{2}{3}x + \tfrac{1}{2}y - 6z = 3\tfrac{5}{6}.$$

3. Find to two decimal places the solutions of the equation

$$5x^2 - 17x + 4 = 0.$$

4. Given that $x = 1$ is a root of the equation

$$x^3 - 7x + 6 = 0,$$

find the other two roots.

5. An electric launch using its full power can travel 9 miles an hour against the stream, and 15 miles an hour with the stream. Find the rate of the current.

6. *OAB* are three points in a right line, and $OA = 4$, $OB = 10$. Show that there are four points on the line such that the product of the distances of each from *A* and *B* is equal to 7, and find their distances from *O*.

7. A man pays £75 for a number of articles, all of which have the same value. Selling three-quarters of them at 1*s.* each, and the rest at 3*d.* less than the price he paid for each, he makes a profit of £12 10*s.* Find the number of articles.

8. The sum of £1000 is to be paid in two *equal* annual instalments, beginning one year from the present date. Find the amount of each instalment, allowing compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Find the present value of a sum of money which is paid by two annual instalments of £100, the first payment being made a year hence.

10. A man buys stock at 91½, and by selling at 93½ makes a profit of £200. Find the amount invested.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate: —

καταπλέοντος δ' αὐτοῦ ὅ τε ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς καὶ ὁ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος ὄχλος ἠθροίσθη πρὸς τὰς ναῦς θαυμάζοντες καὶ ἰδεῖν βουλόμενοι τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, λέγοντες οἱ μέν, ὡς κράτιστος εἴη τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ μόνος ἀπελογήθη ὡς οὐ δικαίως φύγοι, ἐπιβουλευθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἥττονος ἐκείνου δυναμένων μοχθηρότερά τε λεγόντων καὶ πρὸς τὸ αὐτῶν ἴδιον κέρδος πολιτευόντων, ἐκείνου ἀεὶ τὸ κοινὸν αὔξοντος καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως δυνατοῦ, ἐθέλοντος δὲ τότε κρίνεσθαι παραχρῆμα τῆς αἰτίας ἄρτι γεγενημένης ὡς ἠσεβηκότος εἰς τὰ μυστήρια, ὑπερβαλλόμενοι οἱ ἐχθροὶ τὰ δοκοῦντα δίκαια εἶναι, ἀπόντα αὐτὸν ἐστέρησαν τῆς πατρίδος· ἐν ᾧ χρόνῳ ὑπὸ ἀμηχανίας δουλεύων ἠναγκάσθη μὲν θεραπεύειν τοὺς ἐχθίστους, κινδυνεύων ἀεὶ καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν ἀπολέσθαι· τοὺς δὲ οἰκειοτάτους πολίτας τε καὶ συγγενεῖς καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἅπασαν ὁρῶν ἐξαμαρτάνουσαν, οὐκ εἶχεν ὅπως ὠφελοίη φυγῇ ἀπεργόμενος· οὐκ ἔφασαν δὲ τῶν οἵωνπερ αὐτὸς ὄντων εἶναι, καινῶν δεῖσθαι πραγμάτων οὐδὲ μεταστάσεως· ὑπάρχειν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ δήμου αὐτῷ μὲν τῶν τε ἡλικιωτῶν πλέον ἔχειν, τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων μὴ ἐλαττοῦσθαι,

τοῖς δ' αὐτοῦ ἐχθροῖς τοιούτοις δοκεῖν εἶναι οἵοισπερ πρότερον, ὕστερον δὲ δυνασθεῖσιν ἀπολλύναι τοὺς βελτίστους, αὐτοὺς δὲ μόνους λειφθέντας δι' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἀγαπᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν, ὅτι ἑτέροις βελτίοσιν οὐκ εἶχον χρῆσθαι.—XENOPHON.

1. What day was it on which Alcibiades returned? The foregoing paragraph states what was said by *οἱ μέν*. *οἱ δέ* spoke with more brevity?

2. Decline Πειραιεύς. Parse: *ἠθροίσθη, ἠσεβηκότος, ἐστέρησαν, ἀπολέσθαι, δυνασθεῖσιν.*

3. What was the psephisma of Kannonus?

4. When introducing a new year Xenophon enumerates remarkable synchronizing events. Give instances.

Translate:—

Gens, quae cremato fortis ab Ilio
Iactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra
Natosque maturosque patres
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,
Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per caedes, ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro.
Non hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Maius Echioniaeve Thebae.
Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit;
Luctere, multa proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem geretque
Proelia coniugibus loquenda.
Carthagini iam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos; occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis Hasdrubale interempto.

1. Who is supposed to utter these words? Give the date of the death of Hasdrubal.

2. What was the monster of the Colchians? and of the Thebans?

3. Parse:—Merses, luctere, occidit, progenerant, revictae.

4. Scan the last stanza.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into Latin:—

When the troops were drawn up, Caesar's horse was brought to him. Upon which he said, 'When I have won the battle, I shall want my horse for the pursuit; at present, let us march as we are against the enemy.' Accordingly, he charged them with great vigour on foot.

It cost him a long and severe conflict to drive their army out of the field; but he found the greatest difficulty when he came to their rampart of carriages; for not only the men made a most obstinate stand there, but the very women and children fought till they were cut in pieces; so that the battle did not end before midnight.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Du point où nous étions parvenus, il y avait encore trois heures de marche jusqu'à Argos; il fallait tourner le fond du golfe en traversant le marais de Lerne, qui s'étendait entre la ville et le lieu où nous nous trouvions. Nous passâmes auprès du jardin d'un aga, où je remarquai des peupliers de Lombardie mêlés à des cyprès, à des citronniers, à des orangers et à une foule d'arbres que je n'avais point vus jusqu'alors en Grèce. Peu après le guide se trompa de chemin, et nous nous trouvâmes engagés sur d'étroites chaussées qui séparaient de petits étangs et des rivières inondées. La nuit nous surprit au milieu de cet embarras: il fallait à chaque pas faire sauter de larges fossés à nos chevaux qu'effrayaient l'obscurité, le coassement d'une multitude de grenouilles et les flammes violettes qui couraient sur les marais. Le cheval du guide s'abattit; et comme nous marchions à la file, nous trébuchâmes les uns sur les autres dans un fossé. Nous criions tous à la fois sans nous entendre; l'eau était assez profonde pour que les chevaux pussent y nager et s'y noyer avec leurs maîtres. Nous sortîmes enfin miraculeusement de ce bourbier, mais nous étions dans l'impossibilité de gagner Argos. Nous aperçûmes à travers les roseaux une petite lumière: nous nous dirigeâmes de ce côté, mourant de froid, couverts de boue, tirant nos chevaux par la bride, et courant le risque à chaque pas de nous replonger dans quelque fondrière.

Or,

Es war die Zeit des grossen Kirchenfests,
Von Pilgerschaaren wimmelten die Wege,
Bekränzt war jedes Gottesbild, es war,
Als ob die Menschheit auf der Wandrung wäre,
Wallfahrend nach dem Himmelreich — Mich selbst
Ergriff der Strom der glaubenvollen Menge
Und riss mich in das Weichbild Roms —
Wie ward mir, Königin!
Als mir der Säulen Pracht und Siegesbogen
Entgegenstieg, des Kolosseums Herrlichkeit
Den Staunenden umfing, ein hoher Bildnergeist
In seine heitre Wunderwelt mich schloss!
Ich hatte nie der Künste Macht gefühlt;
Es hasst die Kirche, die mich auferzog,
Der Sinne Reiz, kein Abbild duldet sie,
Allein das körperlose Wort verehrend.
Wie wurde mir, als ich ins Innre nun

Der Kirchen trat, und die Musik der Himmel
Herunterstieg, und der Gestalten Fülle
Verschwenderisch aus Wand und Decke quoll,
Das Herrlichste und Höchste, gegenwärtig,
Vor den entzückten Sinnen sich bewegte,
Als ich sie selbst nun sah, die Göttlichen,
Den Gruss des Engels, die Geburt des Herrn,
Die heil'ge Mutter, die herabgestiegne
Dreifaltigkeit, die leuchtende Verklärung —
Als ich den Papst drauf sah in seiner Pracht
Das Hochamt halten und die Völker segnen

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Translate into French or German:—

A poor woodcutter, who used to chop wood from morning till night, was one day groaning under the weight of a fagot, when at last his legs refused to advance. The old man, losing courage, put down the fagot and burst out into tears. He was so unhappy that he accused fortune, and finally invoked Death. 'What is the good of living?' he groaned. 'I work hard as long as the sun shines above the horizon, and my children are dying of hunger. I am tired of living.' Death heard the poor man's voice, but when he approached the woodcutter was afraid, and quickly dried his tears, and when Death asked the unhappy man why he was calling, he answered, trembling: 'Have the kindness to help a poor old man to put this fagot again on his back.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

[*Choose* ONE *subject for English Essay.*]

1. Successful Careers as depicted by Scott.
2. Tennyson's Art.
3. 'I waged His wars, and now I pass and die.'

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

Constructions.

1. Make any rectilinear figure with five sides, and then make a rectangle equal to it.

2. Make a line $\sqrt{11}$ inches or cms. in length.

3. Draw a triangle whose sides are 6, 7, 8 inches or cms., and draw a circle touching the three sides, and measure its radius.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that the external angle of a triangle when one side is produced is greater than either of the internal and opposite angles.

5. Prove either of the propositions which correspond to the algebraical formula

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b).$$

6. A, B, C are three points on a circle; PCQ is a tangent. Prove that the angle ABC is equal either to the angle ACP or to the angle ACQ.

7. Prove that if two triangles have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, they are similar.

8. Prove that similar polygons can be divided up into the same number of similar triangles.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. WEBB.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x + 10}{3} + \frac{6x - 3}{7} = \frac{16x - 8}{21} + x - 3.$$

2. Find to 2 places of decimals the greater root of

$$3x^2 - 11x + 5 = 0.$$

3. If $2s = a + b + c$, find the value in terms of a, b, and c of

$$16s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c).$$

4. Express $\sqrt{27 + 4\sqrt{35}}$

in the form $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$.

5. 6 years ago B was twice as old as A. 7 years hence C will be twice as old as A. B's and C's united ages are 81. How old is C?

6. Divide $\dfrac{5x^2 - 10x - 75}{2x^2 - 2x - 40}$ by $\dfrac{5x^2 + 5x - 30}{4x^2 + 4x - 48}$.

7. Prove the formulæ

$$x^m \times x^n = x^{m+n}, \quad x^0 = 1, \quad x^{-n} = 1 \div x^n.$$

8. A merchant mixed teas worth 5*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. respectively in the proportion of 1 to 2, and sells the mixture at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. How much will he gain or lose per cent.?

9. Find the amount of £30,000 in 4 years at 4 per cent. compound interest.

10. A man's capital is in 2½ per cent. Consols. He sells out at 74, and invests in 3 per cent. Irish Land Stock at 81. How much per cent. does his income rise?

LANGUAGES.

MR. GOLIGHER.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Quamquam nec Calabrae mella ferunt apes
Nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora
Languescit mihi nec pinguia Gallicis
Crescunt vellera pascuis,
Importuna tamen pauperies abest,
Nec si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
Contracto melius parva cupidine
Vectigalia porrigam,
Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
Campis continuem. Multa petentibus
Desunt multa: bene est, cui deus obtulit
Parca, quod satis est, manu.

HORACE.

1. Parse, and give the principal parts of—ferunt, crescunt, porrigam, velim, petentibus.

2. Translate, with notes on words italicised:—

(*a*) Hac arte Pollux et *vagus* Hercules
Enisus arces attigit *igneas*.

(*b*) Amphorae *fumum bibere* institutae
Consule Tullo.

(*c*) Cras *Genium* mero curabis.

3. Scan the following stanza, marking the quantities, and naming the metre:—

Caelo tonantem credidimus Iovem
Regnare: praesens divus habebitur
Augustus adiectis Britannis
Imperio gravibusque Persis.

GREEK.

Translate:—

κατιδὼν δὲ Εὐρυπτόλεμον τὸν Πεισιάνακτος, ἑαυτοῦ δὲ ἀνεψιόν, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους οἰκείους καὶ τοὺς φίλους μετ' αὐτῶν, τότε ἀποβὰς ἀναβαίνει εἰς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τῶν παρεσκευασμένων, εἴ τις ἄπτοιτο, μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν· ἐν δὲ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀπολογησάμενος ὡς οὐκ ἠσεβήκει, εἰπὼν δὲ ὡς ἠδίκηται, λεχθέντων δὲ καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀνασχέσθαι ἂν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἀναρρηθεὶς ἁπάντων ἡγεμὼν αὐτοκράτωρ, ὡς οἷός τε ὢν σῶσαι τὴν προτέραν τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν, πρῶτον μὲν τὰ μυστήρια τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ θάλατταν ἀγόντων διὰ τὸν πόλεμον, κατὰ γῆν ἐποίησεν ἐξαγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἅπαντας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα κατελέξατο στρατιάν, ὁπλίτας μὲν πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, ἱππέας δὲ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν, ναῦς δ' ἑκατόν.—Xenophon.

1. Parse, and give the principal parts of—*κατιδών*, *ἀποβάς*, *ἠσεβήκει*, *ἀνασχέσθαι*, *ἐξαγαγών*.

2. Narrate the events of the year introduced by Xenophon with these words:—*τῷ δ' ἐπιόντι ἔτει οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ παρεληλυθότος ἤδη τοῦ χρόνου ἔπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Καλλικρατίδαν.*

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Translate into English:—

Either,

Je n'ai jamais su ce que c'était qu'une ville, puisqu'on m'a apporté tout petit dans une ferme du Loiret. Là, dès que j'ai su marcher, on m'a fait travailler. Je passais ma journée dans les champs, d'abord à garder les oies et plus tard à garder les vaches. Sans un grand malheur qui nous est arrivé, j'y serais encore. Un jour que le taureau était lâché, il vint sur moi méchamment; la fermière courut à lui pour le détourner, mais il fondit sur elle et la tua raide d'un coup de corne. Nous en eûmes une douleur amère: elle était si bonne pour tous. Le fermier, pour se consoler, se mit à boire; il ne s'occupait plus de ses affaires et s'en prenait à ses gens de ce que tout allait mal; comme j'étais le plus jeune, j'étais aussi le plus maltraité. J'avais beau me donner de la peine, je ne recevais que des coups. Enfin j'étais tellement battu, mal nourri, mal vêtu, que je pris la résolution de me sauver.

Or,

Wie ein Feldherr niemals ohne fertigen Plan in die Schlacht geht, so war auch Gläser kenntnisreich in sein Eroberungsgebiet eingerückt. Schon monatelang vorher hatte er sich aus der Ferne mit Berliner Verhältnissen vertraut gemacht, denn er las eifrig die Zeitung der

Reichshauptstadt, die sein Prinzipal hielt. Das übrige tat der engere Verkehr mit einem geborenen Berliner, der in das kleine Nest verschlagen worden war und der ihm wieder Einzelheiten mitteilen musste. So hatte er ein ganzes Notizbuch vollgeschrieben, nicht nur mit allen diesen Dingen, die sich auf das tägliche Leben, auf den Erwerb und auf die Verkehrsverhältnisse bezogen, sondern das auch vollgespickt war mit allerlei Redensarten, die er anwenden müsse, um sich nicht verblüffen zu lassen. Ja, ja — ihm durfte keiner kommen, er war gewappnet für Spreeathen!

Beim Frühstück im Gastzimmer studierte Gläser eifrig das 'Intelligenz-Blatt,' in dessen vielen Beilagen zurzeit die meisten Stellen angekündigt waren, besonders für das grosse Volk.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

1. Put into Latin:—

(*a*) He makes many promises, many threats, but I believe that he will accomplish very little.

(*b*) All the world knows that the moon moves round the earth.

(*c*) Thereupon the enemy made a sudden charge in order to prevent any of our men from finding either his arms or proper rank.

(*d*) Whether Caesar was rightfully put to death, or foully murdered, is open to question; it is allowed by all that he was killed on the 15th of March by Brutus and Cassius and the rest of the conspirators.

2. Put into French *or* German:—

I am much surprised and rather hurt at not hearing from you for so long a while. You ought to remember that, however pleasantly the time may be passing with you, we at home have some right to expect that a part of it should be dedicated, were it but for the sake of propriety, to let us know what you are about. I cannot say I shall be flattered by finding myself under the necessity of again complaining of neglect. To write once a week to one or other of us is no great sacrifice, and it is what I earnestly pray you to do.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Write an English Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The state of society in France in the time of Louis XI.

(*b*) The policy of Louis XI and its influence on the development of France.

(*c*) The story of Teiresias.

(*d*) The place of Tennyson in nineteenth-century literature.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Junior Freshmen.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. St. Luke worked at second hand, not as an eye-witness?

2. Mention the hymns found in the third Gospel.

3. The Transfiguration took place at night?

4. How are the words 'Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?' rendered in the Revised Version?

5. One instance in which our Lord raised the dead is recorded by St. Luke alone?

6. Who are Christ's true relations?

7. 'Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elias did?' What does the R. V. omit?

8. What parables were especially intended for Publicans and Sinners?

9. 'But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.'

(*a*) To whom were these words addressed?

(*b*) Give the R.V. rendering.

10. 'But their eyes were holden that they should not know him.' To whom do these words refer? Quote another instance of this fact.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. What indications are there in the first two chapters of St. Luke that the narrative is derived from the mother of our Lord?

2. What are the general characteristics of the parables peculiar to St. Luke?

3. What resurrection narratives appear in St. Luke, and what remarkable difference as to their scene exists between him and the other evangelists?

4. What differences are noticeable between the Beatitudes as recorded by St. Luke and St. Matthew?

5. What was the text of our Lord's first recorded sermon, and where was it preached?

Senior Freshmen.

MR. WILKINS.

1. (*a*) Gen. vii. 1, 2. R.V. 'And the LORD said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark: for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation, of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee seven and seven, the male and his female; and of the beasts that are not clean two, the male and his female; of the fowl also of the air, seven and seven, male and female; to keep seed alive upon the face of all the earth.'

(*b*) Gen. vii. 8, 9. R.V. 'Of clean beasts, and of beasts that are not clean, and of fowls, and of every thing that creepeth upon the ground, there went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, male and female, as God commanded Noah.'

What explanation can you give of this inconsistency?

2. A.V. Abram 'armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued unto Dan.'

What relation does this number bear to the consonants of the name of Abram's servant Eliezer?

3. What glosses are there on:—Bela, the Vale of Siddim, the Vale of Shaveh, Kiriath-arba, Bethel, Ephrath?

4. Write a note on the name Jehovah-jireh.

5. Explain Gen. xxiv. 47. A.V. 'and I put the earring upon her face.'

6. What translation does the margin of the R. V. give of Gen. xxvii. 39?—'Behold, thy dwelling shall be the fatness of the earth, and of the dew of heaven from above.'

7. What diverse accounts are given of Joseph being carried into Egypt?

8. Gen. xlix. 21—

'Naphtali is a hind let loose:
He giveth goodly words.'

What more intelligible reading of this passage is suggested by the LXX?

9. Pharaoh's daughter assigns a reason for the name Moses. What linguistic difficulty does this involve?

10. What account is given in the early chapters of *Exodus* of the Divine Name?

11. What is the meaning of:—

(*a*) 'and there are yet five years in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest'?

(*b*) 'the barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolled'?

DR. WHITE.

1. Give an account of the leading features in the ceremonial of the Day of Atonement.

2. Mention some points in which the laws laid down in Deuteronomy differ from those in the earlier books.

3. What do you know of Hobab, On, Asenath, Bezalel, Keturah?

4. Give an account of the story of Balaam.

5. Mention some circumstance connected with Nebo, Hebron, Succoth, Beersheba.

6. What poems are contained in Numbers? Quote from any one of them.

7. Mention the chief place-names in the narrative of Israel's journey through the wilderness, after they left Sinai, and specify some circumstance associated with each place.

8. Draw a plan of the Tabernacle, and enumerate the chief articles of sacred furniture connected with it.

9. Write a note on the different names for God that are found in the Pentateuch.

10. Give an estimate of the character of Abraham, with illustrations from the narrative of his life.

Trinity Term, 1913.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Divide

$$16a^4 + 4a^2b^2 + b^4 \quad \text{by} \quad 4a^2 + 2ab + b^2.$$

2. Multiply

$$a + b + c, \quad a + b - c, \quad b + c - a, \quad c + a - b.$$

3. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{4x^3 + 11x^2 - 4x - 3}{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 15}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2}{3}(2x - 5) - \frac{4}{5}(3x - 4) = \frac{1}{10}(4\tfrac{1}{2} - 9x).$$

5. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} - \frac{2(x - 2)}{x^2 - 4x + 3} + \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 5x + 6}.$$

6. Solve the equations

$$3x - 4y + 5 = 4x + 2y - 7 = -25.$$

7. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{a + b}{a - b} - \frac{a - b}{a + b}\right) \div \frac{ab(a^2 + b^2)}{a^4 - b^4}.$$

8. Find, to the nearest penny, the interest on £800 10*s.* for $3\frac{1}{4}$ years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

9. Which is the better investment, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 105 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 96?

10. Find the value of

$$\frac{87{\cdot}123 \times {\cdot}0031}{14{\cdot}16}$$

to five places of decimals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. Name, and indicate the course of, nine of the most important rivers in Ireland, and state in what way they are a source of (*a*) riches, (*b*) damage to the country.

2. Explain the natural advantages to which Belfast owes much of its prosperity, and say what other towns in Ireland have an interest in the communication between the continents of America and Europe. Which of our railways are most concerned?

3. In what part of Ireland would you look for traces of (*a*) Pre-Christian kings, (*b*) the early Celtic Church, (*c*) The Danes, (*d*) the Anglo-Norman lords?

4. Why should people go as visitors or emigrants to the following places, and what disadvantages have to be weighed in each case:—The Argentine, British Columbia, Colombo, Camberra, Pompeii, Davos Platz, Benares, Dunedin, Mount Erebus and Mount Terror?

State as nearly as you can where each place is.

5. Draw a map of Turkey in Europe before the present war, and indicate what provinces she stands to lose? In what other parts of the world are Mahomedans the ruling race, and in what parts of the world are they most numerous? Name the capital of each of the Balkan States.

6. Mention any occasions in English history where Mahomedans have been encountered in war, and any wars in which they have been on England's side.

7. With what great changes in British or Irish constitutional or religious history are the following names associated:—Malachy, John Balliol, Robert Walpole, Henry Grattan, George Monk, Thomas Cranmer, John Russell, Stephen Langton, Daniel O'Connell? Give the dates of the activity of each.

8. Write a sketch of the English in India down to the present day.

9. Explain (with dates) how it happened that England acquired each of her existing colonies, and how she came to lose America.

10. Compare and contrast the sequel of the Union between England and Scotland, and England and Ireland, respectively, and mention some Irishmen and Scotchmen who have played distinguished parts in the military or civil affairs of the United Kingdom.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Caesar promised to send me word when he had captured the city.

2. I wish you had not written so harsh a letter to your son.

3. The general took care to send out scouts before he led his troops across the frontier.

4. I returned to Italy on the 23rd of May, and reached Rome on the 2nd of June.

5. This plan of Caesar's met with general disapproval: the soldiers, in fact, declared openly in conversation with one another that since so splendid an opportunity for defeating the enemy was being thrown away, they would decline to fight when Caesar wished to do so. He, however, adhered to his decision, and withdrew his forces to a point three miles distant from the bank of the river, his object being to increase the confidence and carelessness of the Germans.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Translate into French *or* German :—

My chamber was in the old part of the mansion, the ponderous furniture of which might have been fabricated in the days of the giants. I had scarcely got into bed when a strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band, which I concluded came from some neighbouring village. They went round the house, playing under the windows. I drew aside the curtains to hear them more distinctly. The moonbeams fell through the upper part of the casement, partially lighting up the antiquated apartment. The sounds, as they receded, became softer, and seemed to accord with the quiet and the moonlight. I listened and listened—they became more and more tender and remote, and, as they gradually died away, my head sank upon the pillow, and I fell asleep.

2. Translate into English :—

Je n'oublierai jamais l'aspect de cette ville quand j'en approchai. Les flammes, qui dévoraient les plantations autour d'elle, y répandaient une sombre lumière obscurcie par les torrents de fumée que le vent chassait dans les rues. Des tourbillons d'étincelles, formés par les menus débris embrasés des cannes à sucre, et emportés avec violence comme une neige abondante sur les toits des maisons et sur les agrès des vaisseaux mouillés dans la rade, menaçaient à chaque instant la ville du Cap d'un incendie non moins déplorable que celui dont ses environs étaient la proie. C'était un spectacle affreux et imposant que de voir d'un côté les pâles habitants exposant encore leur vie pour disputer au fléau terrible l'unique toit qui allait leur rester de tant de richesses ; tandis que, de l'autre, les navires, redoutant le même sort, et favorisés du moins par ce vent si funeste aux malheureux colons, s'éloignaient a pleines voiles sur une mer teinte des feux sanglants de l'incendie.

Or—

Wie ein griechischer Brief ausgesehen hat, gestehe ich erst jetzt gelernt zu haben. Es ist ein ziemlich schmaler rechteckiger Streifen

Papier, den man, einerlei ob hoch oder breit gelegt, mit Buchstaben bedeckt, ohne Rand zu lassen oder die Ueberschrift abzusetzen. Es gilt für fein, mit Buchstaben zu schreiben, die denen der Bücher ähnlich sehen; aber überwiegend bedient man sich der Cursive, die bereits vollkommen ausgebildet ist und sich kaum weniger als die unsere von der Buchschrift unterscheidet. Es schickt sich nicht, die ganze Seite voll zu schreiben, es soll vielmehr unten etwas freier Raum bleiben, auf dem sich abgesetzt das Datum und der Abschiedsgruss befindet. Die Adresse kommt auf die Rückseite zu stehen, so dass sie lesbar ist, wenn der Brief zusammengerollt und der Faden, der ihn zusammenhält, versiegelt ist.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

Choose ONE *subject for English essay.*

(*a*) Education: its Aims and Methods.

(*b*) The Conquest of the Air.

(*c*) Art Galleries.

(*d*) The Charm of Poetry.

MIDSUMMER.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$x - \tfrac{1}{2}(3x - \tfrac{1}{2}) = 1 - x.$$

2. Find the values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$5x - 2y = 7,$$
$$3x + 4y = -1.$$

3. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{x-y}{x^3-y^3} \div \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{xy} + \frac{1}{y^2}}.$$

4. Find the G.C.M. of

$$(x^2 - 3x + 2)(x - 3) \quad \text{and} \quad (x^2 - 4x + 3)(x + 1).$$

5. Find the number which is equal to one-fifth of the number formed by increasing its double by 36.

6. Multiply ·0342 by 1·232, and divide the product by ·0198.

7. Find the compound interest on £1500 for 2 years at 5 per cent. per annum.

8. Find the income tax on £1584 at 9*d.* in £1, and find what income will yield a tax of £140 at 1*s.* 2*d.* in £1.

9. Find to two decimal places the value of $\sqrt{30}$.

10. 1000 articles are bought for £75. If 250 are sold again at 9*d* each, at what price must the rest be sold to yield a profit of £25?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. JOHNSTON.

[*Answer three questions in each section.*]

[A.]

1. What changes were brought about in England by the Norman conquest?

2. What do you know about the foreign policy of Queen Elizabeth?

3. What was the Solemn League and Covenant? When was it made?

4. What was the Treaty of Limerick? In what way was it broken?

5. Write a short account of the movements for the repeal or modification of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

6. Analyse the present international situation, and show how it has been affected by recent events in the Balkan Peninsula.

[B.]

1. Account for the commercial prosperity of Belfast.

2. Describe the canal system of Ireland.

3. Show your acquaintance with the railway system of Great Britain. Mention the chief steamship routes to Ireland and the continent with which the different railway companies' services are connected.

4. Draw an outline-map of India, and mark the chief towns and rivers.

5. Where are the following:—Tierra del Fuego, Mauritius, Gulf of Carpentaria, Bogota, Zanzibar, Tomsk, Antananarivo, Frankfort, Epping, Dunoon, Clifden, Banagher?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

1. It is said that Cicero was Consul that year.

2. Pardoning the wicked is almost the same thing as condemning the innocent.

3. In order not to be driven into exile, I shall pretend to be mad.

4. We have been so frightened that we shall never fight again.

5. If I had said this, then I should not have found a hearing.

6. Harold in this emergency did everything which became him, everything possible to collect his troops and to renew the engagement; but whilst he flew from place to place, and in all places restored the battle, an arrow pierced his brain; and he died a king, in a manner worthy of a warrior. The English immediately fled; the rout was total, and the slaughter was prodigious.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate into French *or* German:—

After rowing all night we reached the town about five o'clock in the morning, before the sun had risen. I was very untidy from being so long in the boat: my pockets were stuffed with my shirts and stockings, and I did not know where to look for a lodging. I was very hungry, and had no money but a couple of shillings and seven or eight copper coins, which I gave to the boatman for my passage. I

walked through the streets looking out for a baker's shop, until I met a boy carrying a basket of bread. I bought from him three large rolls, and as there was no room in my pockets I walked off carrying a roll under each arm, and eating the third as I went.

2. Translate:—

'Vous ne m'avez pas dit, Claude, comment ce hameau des Huttes, dont vous êtes aujourd'hui le seul habitant, avait été ainsi abandonné aux ronces et aux lierres, et comment tous les hommes, toutes les femmes et tous les enfants s'en étaient écoulés, comme l'eau qui fuit d'une écluse quand un orage emporte la digue en laissant le poisson mort dans le sable sec au fond? Vous ne m'avez pas dit non plus qui est-ce qui avait anciennement roulé ces grosses pierres brutes autour de cette petite enceinte de terre plus profonde, construit cette croix à trois pierres, et élevé ces cinq ou six monticules de gazon que vous ne fauchez pas comme le reste, et qui ressemblent tant à des tombes du cimetière de Saint-Point, que je vois verdoyer sous ma fenêtre?'

'Que voulez-vous que je vous dise, monsieur? La terre parle bien d'elle-même. Là où l'on voit le dos d'un sillon, on peut bien dire qu'il y a eu un épi et un coquelicot, n'est-ce pas? Là où l'on voit des sépultures, on peut bien dire qu'il y a eu des hommes et des femmes.'

Or,

Es war zwischen Brechtelshof und Groitsch am 26. Aug. nachmittags 2 Uhr. Den rechten Flügel führte Sacken, das Mitteltreffen York, und den linken Flügel Langeron. Es war ein furchtbares Regenwetter, der Erdboden mit Schlamm bedeckt, oder von Fluten überschwemmt; die Flüsse und Bäche brausten schäumend von den Bergen herab und die ganze Gegend war wie mit einem düstern Schleier verhüllt. Aber in solchem Zorne der Elemente wurde der Zorn in der Krieger Brust nur noch heftiger entflammt. Das Fussvolk drang mit dem Bajonett, die Reiter mit ihrem Schwert gegen die Reihen der Feinde; der Feldherr selbst, von Jünglingsfeuer erfüllt, zog das seinige, als er den günstigen Augenblick zu einem Reiterangriffe in die Flanke des Feindes bemerkte, und sprengte den Scharen voran. Dieser Angriff entschied. Der Feind konnte nicht widerstehen; seine Glieder lösten sich und suchten ihr Heil in der Flucht.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. Favourite Books and their Authors.

2. Hobbies.

3. Female Franchise.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Explain how the meridian altitude of a star can be observed correctly to a fraction of a second.

2. Write a note on the Lunar Method of finding longitude at sea, and point out its disadvantages.

3. What is the relation connecting the periodic time of a planet, the length of a year, and the interval between two oppositions?

4. From what facts is it inferred that the Moon is not surrounded by an atmosphere?

5. How would you determine the latitude of an observatory?

6. Give an account of Flamsteed's method of finding the right ascension of the Sun.

7. How is the distance of the Moon from the Earth found?

8. How has the annual parallax of Jupiter been determined?

9. Establish the relation connecting Evening Time, Morning Time, and the Equation of Time.

10. What is the 'aberration of light,' and how is the coefficient of aberration determined?

ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[*Full marks may be obtained by answering any* FIVE *of the following* NINE *questions.*]

1. (*a*) What is the relation between Ethics and Metaphysics?

(*b*) How is Plato's ethical system related to his Theory of Ideas?

(*c*) Mention outstanding features of Kant's Ethics, and show how they are connected with his Metaphysics.

2. (*a*) Briefly state what you know about the transition from ancient to modern Ethics, and about the influence of the former on the latter.

(*b*) Point out resemblances and differences between ancient Ethics and modern Ethics.

(*c*) Mr. Rogers mentions a difficulty experienced by many modern ethical philosophers, but not by some of the great ancient philosophers. What was the difficulty, and why did it not exist for those ancients?

3. (*a*) State briefly the views of human nature presented to us in their philosophies by each of the following:—Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Shaftesbury, Hume, Butler.

(*b*) What proofs, in Book IV of the *Republic*, does Plato offer us for his analysis of human nature?

(*c*) What proofs, in the *Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue*, does Butler offer us that there exists in man such a thing as a moral faculty.

4. (*a*) Show, after Aristotle in Book II of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, the close connexion between Pleasure and Morality.

(*b*) What place is assigned to Pleasure by the Cyrenaics, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, and Kant, respectively.

(*c*) Several writers point out that the plausibility of saying that all men in everything they do aim at pleasure is owing to a confusion between two things that ought to be distinguished in thought: what are these two things?

5. (*a*) It is possible to distinguish certain types of ethical theory, recurring in the history of philosophy: distinguish them.

(*b*) Under which of the various headings would you place (i) Butler; (ii) Shaftesbury; (iii) Hume? Give your reasons.

(*c*) Some of the types may be criticized as implying a defective psychology: show this.

6. (*a*) In what two ways may the evolution hypothesis be applied to Morality?

(*b*) In applying it to Morality Spencer has been charged with inconsistency: what inconsistency?

(*c*) Suppose a person arguing from the varieties of practice in different ages and different countries doubted the existence of any such thing as morality, how could the evolution hypothesis be used to obviate this difficulty?

7. (*a*) What is Plato's notion of Justice, and how does he arrive at it?

(*b*) What is Justice according to the Roman jurists, and what influences were at work upon them in arriving at it?

(*c*) What is the origin of Justice according to philosophers like Epicurus or Hobbes?

8. (*a*) What varieties of Hedonism may be distinguished?

(*b*) Give, in an orderly arrangement, the chief criticisms which have been passed upon them.

(*c*) Describe and criticize Sidgwick's position towards Hedonism.

9. Write a short essay on the Freedom of the Will.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

1. A defence of Brutus and his principles.

2. The English genius for colonization.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the horizontal force required, and the work it must do, to drag a particle of weight W, (a) up a smooth inclined plane, and (b) up a rough plane of the same length l and inclination α, taking the coefficient of friction to be μ.

2. A uniform horizontal bar 20 inches long, weighing 20 lbs., supports weights of 8, 7, 7, and 2 lbs. at distances 1, 7, 11, and 20 inches, respectively, from one end, and rests on props placed at distances of 5 and 16 inches from the same end: find the pressures on the props.

3. A mass of 64 lbs. rests on a lift, which is made to ascend (a) with a uniform velocity of 16 feet per second, (b) with a uniform acceleration of 16 feet per second, and (c) is allowed to fall freely under gravity. Find in each case the pressure which the mass exerts on the lift.

4. Prove the formula for the acceleration and the tension of the string, when a mass of Q lbs. on a smooth level table is tied by a string passing over a light pulley at the edge of the table, to a mass of P lbs. hanging freely. Has the velocity of P any effect on the tension? What will happen if P is initially projected upwards with a given velocity?

5. A closed glass bulb, weighing 9·5 grammes in air and 2 in water, rests at the bottom of a glass containing 40 c.cs. of water. How much sulphuric acid of sp. gr. 1·8 must be mixed with the water, so that, assuming no contraction to take place, the bulb shall rise to the surface?

6. The capacity of the barrel of a *condensing* air-pump is 10 cubic inches, and that of the receiver 400 cubic inches. Find the pressure after 80 strokes, assuming the height of the barometer to be 30 inches, and the receiver to be initially full of air at atmospheric pressure.

7. Draw the images of the figure 4 formed by two plane perpendicular mirrors.

8. What would be the focal lengths of, and the kind of glasses, which a short-sighted person who could see print best at a distance of 4 inches, and a long-sighted person who could see it best at a distance of 30 inches, would require respectively in order that they might see the print best when held at a distance of 12 inches?

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

[I.]

Translate:—

Ἆρ' οὖν τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἡμῖν μόνον ἐπιστατητέον καὶ προσαναγκαστέον τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ εἰκόνα ἤθους ἐμποιεῖν τοῖς ποιήμασιν ἢ μὴ παρ' ἡμῖν ποιεῖν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημιουργοῖς ἐπιστατητέον καὶ διακωλυτέον τὸ κακόηθες τοῦτο καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ ἀνελεύθερον καὶ ἄσχημον μήτε ἐν εἰκόσι ζώων μήτε ἐν οἰκοδομήμασι μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ δημιουργουμένῳ ἐμποιεῖν, ἢ ὁ μὴ οἷός τε ὢν οὐκ ἐατέος παρ' ἡμῖν δημιουργεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίας εἰκόσι τρεφόμενοι ἡμῖν οἱ φύλακες ὥσπερ ἐν κακῇ βοτάνῃ, πολλὰ ἑκάστης ἡμέρας κατὰ σμικρὸν ἀπὸ πολλῶν δρεπόμενοί τε καὶ νεμόμενοι, ἕν τι ξυνιστάντες λανθάνωσι κακὸν μέγα ἐν τῇ αὑτῶν ψυχῇ, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους ζητητέον τοὺς δημιουργοὺς τοὺς εὐφυῶς δυναμένους ἰχνεύειν τὴν τοῦ καλοῦ τε καὶ εὐσχήμονος φύσιν, ἵν' ὥσπερ ἐν ὑγιεινῷ τόπῳ οἰκοῦντες οἱ νέοι ἀπὸ παντὸς ὠφελῶνται.

1. What are the meanings of—*ἀσκητής*, *λογίζεσθαι*, *νυστάζειν*, *πιλίδια*, *χρεμετίζειν*?

2. How would you express in Greek—*a Lord Mayor's banquet*, *in the Ionic mode*, *hypochondriac*?

3. When is a lie justifiable? What is the *Φοινικικόν τι ψεῦδος* mentioned in Book iii? Why is it called *Φοινικικόν*?

4. Give a resumé of Plato's views on the nature of Beauty, *or* his regulations regarding Music.

[II.]

Translate:—

O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi saepe
Bilem, saepe iocum vestri movere tumultus!
Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,
Non aliena meo pressi pede. 'Qui sibi fidet,
Dux reget examen.' Parios ego primus iambos
Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus
Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben.
Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem,
Temperat Archilochi Musam pede mascula Sappho,
Temperat Alcaeus, sed rebus et ordine dispar,
Nec socerum quaerit, quem versibus oblinat atris,
Nec sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nectit.
Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus
Vulgavi fidicen; iuvat inmemorata ferentem
Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.

Explain the references in the above passage.

1. Give the meanings of—*ampullari*, *altilia*, *cumera*, *fovea*, *lemures*, *nebulo*, *orichalcum*, *scruta*, *tribulis*, *zona*.

2. What is the Latin for—*to catch cold, undertaker, drudge, bogs, discharged* (of a gladiator)?

3. Explain—*caerite cera dignus, trans pondera dextram porrigere.*

4. (*a*) Hic murus aeneus esto. What is this *murus aeneus*?

(*b*) Quo mihi fortunam ———
Parturient montes ———
Archilochum proprio ———

Complete these lines.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. TATE.

Translate into English:—

In solchen guten Stunden erzählte ich ihr Geschichten aus meiner Kindheit, und sie hörte immer ernsthaft zu, und seltsam! wenn ich mich nicht mehr auf die Namen besinnen konnte, so erinnerte sie mich daran. Wenn ich sie alsdann mit Verwunderung fragte, woher sie die Namen wisse, so gab sie lächelnd zur Antwort, sie habe sie von den Vögeln erfahren, die an den Fliesen ihres Fensters nisteten — und sie wollte mich gar glauben machen, Dieses seien die nämlichen Vögel, die ich einst als Knabe mit meinem Taschengelde den hartherzigen Bauernjungen abgekauft habe und dann frei fortfliegen lassen. Ich glaube aber, sie wusste Alles, weil sie so blass war und wirklich bald starb. Sie wusste auch, wann sie sterben würde, und wünschte, dass ich Andernach den Tag vorher verlassen möchte. Beim Abschied gab sie mir beide Hände und sprach: Du bist sehr gut, und wenn du böse wirst, so denke wieder an die kleine, todte Veronika.

Haben ihr die geschwätzigen Vögel auch diesen Namen verrathen? Ich hatte mir in erinnerungssüchtigen Stunden so oft den Kopf zerbrochen und konnte mich nicht mehr auf den lieben Namen erinnern.

Jetzt, da ich ihn wieder habe, will mir auch die früheste Kindheit wieder im Gedächtnisse hervorblühen, und ich bin wieder ein Kind und spiele mit andern Kindern auf dem Schlossplatze zu Düsseldorf am Rhein.

Or,

J'ai passé mon enfance dans une grande ville de province coupée en deux par une rivière très encombrée, très remuante, où j'ai pris de bonne heure le goût des voyages et la passion de la vie sur l'eau. Il y a surtout un coin de quai, près d'une certaine passerelle Saint-Vincent' auquel je ne pense jamais, même aujourd'hui, sans émotion. Je revois l'écriteau cloué au bout d'une vergue: *Cornet, bateaux de louage*, le petit escalier qui s'enfonçait dans l'eau, tout glissant et noirci de mouillure, la flottille de petits canots fraîchement peints de couleurs vives, s'alignant au bas de léchelle, se balançant doucement board à bord, comme allégés par les jolis noms qu'ils portaient à leur arrière en lettres blanches: *l'Oiseau-Mouche, l'Hirondelle.*

Puis, parmi les longs avirons reluisants de céruse qui étaient en train de sécher contre le talus, le père Cornet s'en allant avec son seau à

peinture, ses grands pinceaux, sa figure tannée, crevassée, ridée de mille petites fossettes comme la rivière un soir de vent frais. . . . Oh ! ce père Cornet ! C'a été le satan de mon enfance, ma passion douloureuse, mon péché, mon remords. M'en a-t-il fait commettre des crimes avec ses canots ! Je manquais l'école, je vendais mes livres. Qu'est-ce que je n'aurais pas vendu pour une après-midi de canotage !

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

For Latin Prose.

Later in the war, being in command in Lucania and Bruttium, Crassus committed the unpardonable offence of slaying some local magnates, whose names had never appeared in the proscription list, and seized their wealth for himself. Now Sulla, though he was ruthless in blood-shedding, had a system in all that he did, and objected to seeing his plans for weakening the democratic party turned to the use of private greed. He was deeply incensed at Crassus for slaying men uncondemned by himself, and when his command ran out, sent him into private life with a bad mark against his name. He did not prosecute him, or drive him out of the Senate, but simply noted him down as a man not to be trusted or employed.

For French Prose.

In his account of Olympia, Pausanias, after having explained that the old temple of Hera had been a kind of museum, mentions among the monuments preserved there 'a marble Hermes, carrying in his arms an infant Dionysos. It is a work of Praxiteles.' The statue has been discovered lying on the earth and broken into several pieces, quite close to its pedestal, in the ruins of the temple. It appears to be certain that this was the very statue which was seen there by Pausanias, and there is only one point on which doubts have arisen, whether, namely, Pausanias did not put too much faith in the attendants who showed him over the temples, and so attributed the *Hermes* to Praxiteles without just grounds. No one dreams of denying that Pausanias's statements should always be subjected to careful consideration; but in the present case no one has been able to put forward any sound reason for questioning the accuracy of the information supplied to him.

For German Prose.

You may appeal with some measure of success to the conscript cooped up in his barracks. He comes straight to military life from field or counting-house or factory. He has read, it may be, syndicalist pamphlets; or one of his comrades utilises every spare hour off duty by discoursing to large numbers of listeners on the coming Rule of the Workers. But it is very different with a paid or mercenary army. There the recruits do not, as a rule, come from the employments where

talk on social problems is most universal or common; and when a man has chosen soldiering as a trade, and gets pay for his services, he is not likely to succumb so easily to syndicalist temptation as the man who looks on it as a compulsory and often distasteful interlude in his industrial life. Here, then, we have an example of the way in which the particular policy of Syndicalism gets transplanted to very different lands; but the fact that this occurs and will probably occur in a much more marked fashion in the remote future does not make the practical policy of Syndicalism any less limited and special.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[*Select* FOUR *questions*—TWO *from each section.*]

[A.]

1. What do you understand by the 'laws of supply and demand'? State their theoretical bases, and indicate their practical limitations.

2. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of production on a large and small scale, especially with regard to agricultural industry.

3. Give reasons for and against the taxation of 'site-values.'

4. From which has labour most to hope—(*a*) legislation, (*b*) the action of trade unions, or (*c*) the extension of co-operation?

[B.]

1. Write a very brief account of the origin and development of Parliament.

2. Estimate the merits and defects of the House of Lords as a revising and suspending Chamber.

3. What are the 'infirmities and dangers' to which, according to Mill, representative government is liable?

4. Examine briefly the question of the 'Representation of Minorities.'

5. Write notes on *one* of the following:—

(*a*) The Cabinet system.
(*b*) The reform of Parliamentary elections.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[N.B.—*Not more than* SEVEN *questions should be attempted, of which* THREE *should be from Bagley.*]

Monroe.

1. Describe, following Monroe, Herbart's 'great contribution to education.'

2. What does modern education owe to Frœbel?

3. By what arguments did the advocates of the scientific tendency in education support their views?

4. How does the sociological tendency show itself in the writings of Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Frœbel?

5. Monroe gives four 'interpretations of the place of education in social economy'?

6. What does Monroe give as 'the permanent problem of education'?

Bagley.

7. The function of judgment is to secure adaptation to new situations. Describe the processes by which this adaptation is secured.

8. State the more important points in Bagley's first chapter, which relate to the development of man and the contrasts between his structure and qualities and those of other animals.

9. Give Bagley's argument against the possibility of 'Formal Discipline.' Have you any criticisms?

10. Give the points in Bagley's discussion of the intrinsic values of experience.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Assuming that the Earth is spherical in form, explain how her diameter may be found.

2. Show how to find the time of year at which twilight commences to last all through the night in Dublin.

3. State Kepler's laws, and show how to describe the curve in which a planet moves.

4. In observing a shower of meteors, what do we note about their apparent paths?
Explain what is really taking place.

5. State Bode's law, and show how from it and one of Kepler's laws the periodic time of Venus may be found.

6. Find the horizontal parallax of the Moon in terms of her zenith distances as observed from two known places. Write a note on the situations of the places, and the time of the observation.

7. Show how the Sun's right ascension may be found, and that of any given star.

8. How may the periodic time of a planet be determined?

9. If P be any planet, S the Sun, and E the Earth, show how to find the ratio $SP : SE$.

10. On the 10th April the Sun rose at 5 hours 14 minutes, and set at 6 hours 48 minutes. At what time was he due south?

ETHICS.

MR. MACRAN.

[*Candidates for the Senior Sophister Term Examination are required to answer questions* 1 *to* 8 *inclusive; candidates for the Supplemental Degree Examination are required to answer questions* 3 *to* 10 *inclusive.*]

1. Write a note on the relation between *conscience*, *benevolence*, and *self-love*, with special reference to the views of Butler.

2. Give a brief account of the moral theory advocated by Shaftesbury and Hutcheson.
Mr. Rogers points out that this theory embodies a permanent truth?

3. (*a*) Who were the first Greek representatives of Hedonism?
(*b*) Plato's ethical doctrine is a correction of the one-sided theories of the Cynics and Cyrenaics?
(*c*) How does Aristotle conceive the *positive* nature of the highest good?

4. Write a note on the meanings of the terms *good* and *moral good*.

5. Explain clearly the Platonic conception of *courage*, and distinguish it broadly from the common notion of that virtue.

6. Aristotle notes, and disposes of, an apparent fallacy in his statement that the way to become good is to do good deeds?

7. What are the vices opposed as extremes to the virtues of (*a*) temperance, (*b*) truthfulness, (*c*) friendliness?

8. Quote or construct arguments to illustrate the two methods of ethical reasoning mentioned by Butler.

9. State accurately the fundamental principles of Psychological Hedonism.
From what confusion does this theory derive its plausibility?
One flaw in its reasoning is brought out prominently by Butler?
What is the 'fundamental paradox' of Hedonism?

10. Distinguish Ethical Hedonism from Psychological Hedonism.
What verbal ambiguity has led to a confusion between them?
What is Universalistic Hedonism, and on what argument does it rest?
Hedonism and the system of Kant suffer from opposite defects?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. A defence of Cromwell.
2. Government in Utopia.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. A comparison of Brutus and Cassius.
2. England and India.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Make diagrams of the various systems of pulleys, and for each diagram obtain the relation between the force used and the weight supported.

2. A ladder 26 feet long and weight W has its centre of gravity 8 feet from the lower end, and rests against a vertical wall and the ground. If the coefficients of friction with the ground and wall be respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, find the position of the ladder when it is on the point of slipping.

3. A string hangs over a smooth pulley, and has weights of 31 and 33 ounces attached to its ends. If allowed to fall freely, find how far it will descend in 5 seconds.

4. Define the terms *momentum*, *acceleration*, *kinetic energy*, *horse-power*, and how measured.

5. Explain why a cyclist leans in while going round a corner. Is there any limit of speed? Explain.

6. Prove the proposition on which Hadley's sextant depends.

7. Make a diagram in explanation of the formation of an image by an astronomical telescope. Find the magnifying power.

8. Explain how the composition of an alloy of two given metals can be determined, and prove whatever formula you use.

9. A diving-bell is 10 feet high, and is let down into the water until the water rises 6 feet inside the bell. If the barometer stands at 30, and the sp. gr. of mercury is 13·6, find the depth of the diving-bell below the surface.

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[1.]

Translate:—

τὴν μὲν οὖν ἀρχὴν ὅπως ἔσχεν οὐ ῥᾴδιον γνῶναι· τοῦ δὲ μὴ λυθῆναι τὸ ψήφισμα πάντες ὡσαύτως τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρουσι τῷ Περικλεῖ. *πλὴν οἱ μὲν ἐκ φρονήματος μεγάλου μετὰ γνώμης κατὰ τὸ βέλτιστον ἀπισχυρίσασθαί φασιν αὐτόν, πεῖραν ἐνδόσεως τὸ πρόσταγμα καὶ τὴν συγχώρησιν ἐξομολόγησιν ἀσθενείας ἡγούμενον· οἱ δὲ μᾶλλον αὐθαδείᾳ τινὶ καὶ φιλονικίᾳ πρὸς ἔνδειξιν ἰσχύος περιφρονῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίων. ἡ δὲ χειρίστη μὲν αἰτία πασῶν, ἔχουσα δὲ πλείστους μάρτυρας, οὕτω πως λέγεται. Φειδίας ὁ πλάστης ἐργολάβος μὲν ἦν τοῦ ἀγάλματος, ὥσπερ εἴρηται· φίλος δὲ τῷ* Περικλεῖ *γενόμενος καὶ μέγιστον παρ' αὐτῷ δυνηθεὶς τοὺς μὲν δι' αὑτὸν ἔσχεν ἐχθροὺς φθονούμενος, οἱ δέ, τοῦ δήμου ποιούμενοι πεῖραν ἐν ἐκείνῳ ποῖός τις ἔσοιτο τῷ* Περικλεῖ *κριτής,* Μένωνά *τινα τῶν Φειδίου συνεργῶν πείσαντες ἱκέτην ἐν ἀγορᾷ καθίζουσιν αἰτούμενον ἄδειαν ἐπί μηνύσει καὶ κατηγορίᾳ τοῦ Φειδίου.*—PLUTARCH.

1. (*a*) Explain the tense and mood of *ἔσοιτο* in the last sentence.

(*b*) Write a short account of Phidias. What do you know of the *ἄγαλμα* here mentioned?

2. (*a*) What did the Lacedaemonians mean by calling upon the Athenians *τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τὸ Κυλώνειον*?

(*b*) *πάλαι γὰρ αὐτὸ*
λόγοισι προάγει Περικλέης, ἔργοισι δ' οὐδὲ κινεῖ.

From whom does Plutarch quote this? To what does it refer?

3. In what senses does Plutarch use the following words?—*ἀκρίβεια, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι, διαπαιδαγωγεῖν, ἐπιβάτης, συντάττειν.*

[II.]

Translate:—

Multa adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere,
Aut cum sole novo terras irrorat Eous.
Nocte leves melius stipulae, nocte arida prata
Tondentur, noctes lentus non deficit umor.
Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignes
Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto;
Interea longum cantu solata laborem
Arguto coniunx percurrit pectine telas,
Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem
Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni.
At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu,
Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges.
Nudus ara, sere nudus; hiemps ignava colono.
Frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur,
Mutuaque inter se laeti convivia curant.
Invitat genialis hiemps curasque resolvit,
Ceu pressae cum iam portum tetigere carinae
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the meaning of—robigo, carduus, triboli, bufo, fulica, amurga, phaselus, examen, bucula, vicia.

2. Translate and explain:—

(*a*) Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi.

(*b*) Illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis oti,
Carmina qui lusi pastorum.

3. Write a short essay on Virgil's purpose in composing the *Georgics*.

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

ὃ τοίνυν ἄρτι ἔλεγον, ζητητέον, τίνες ἄριστοι φύλακες τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς δόγματος, τοῦτο ὡς ποιητέον, ὃ ἂν τῇ πόλει ἀεὶ δοκῶσι βέλτιστον εἶναι αὐτοὺς ποιεῖν. τηρητέον δὴ εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων, προθεμένοις ἔργα, ἐν οἷς ἄν τις τὸ τοιοῦτον μάλιστα ἐπιλανθάνοιτο καὶ ἐξαπατῷτο, καὶ τὸν μὲν μνήμονα

καὶ δυσεξαπάτητον ἐγκριτέον, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἀποκριτέον. ἦ γάρ; ναί. καὶ πόνους γε αὖ καὶ ἀλγηδόνας καὶ ἀγῶνας αὐτοῖς θετέον, ἐν οἷς ταὐτὰ ταῦτα τηρητέον. ὀρθῶς, ἔφη. οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καὶ τρίτου εἴδους τοῦ τῆς γοητείας ἅμιλλαν ποιητέον, καὶ θεατέον, ὥσπερ τοὺς πώλους ἐπὶ τοὺς ψόφους τε καὶ θορύβους ἄγοντες σκοποῦσιν εἰ φοβεροί, οὕτω νέους ὄντας εἰς δείματ' ἄττα κομιστέον καὶ εἰς ἡδονὰς αὖ μεταβλητέον, βασανίζοντας πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ χρυσὸν ἐν πυρί, εἰ δυσγοήτευτος καὶ εὐσχήμων ἐν πᾶσι φαίνεται, φύλαξ αὑτοῦ ὢν ἀγαθὸς καὶ μουσικῆς ἧς ἐμάνθανεν, εὔρυθμόν τε καὶ εὐάρμοστον ἑαυτὸν ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις παρέχων οἷος δὴ ἂν ὢν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ πόλει χρησιμώτατος εἴη.—PLATO.

1. *τόδε τοίνυν, ὦ 'Αδείμαντε, ἆρει, πότερον μιμητικοὺς ἡμῖν δεῖ εἶναι τοὺς φύλακας ἢ οὔ.*

Expound Plato's discussion of this question.

2. Translate and explain;—

(*a*) *μύρον κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχέαντες καὶ ἐρίῳ στέψαντες.*

(*b*) *τριγώνων ἄρα καὶ πηκτίδων καὶ πάντων ὀργάνων, ὅσα πολύχορδα καὶ πολυαρμόνια, δημιουργοὺς οὐ θρέψομεν.*

(*c*) *τῇ παιδαγωγικῇ τῶν νοσημάτων ταύτῃ τῇ νῦν ἰατρικῇ πρὸ τοῦ 'Ασκληπιάδαι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο, πρὶν 'Ηρόδικον γενέσθαι.*

Describe Plato's attitude towards sickness and infirmity.

[II.]

Translate:—

Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt,
Si posset centum scaenae praebere rogatus,
'Qui possum tot?' ait; 'tamen et quaeram et quot habebo
Mittam': post paullo scribit sibi millia quinque
Esse domi chlamydum; partem vel tolleret omnes.
Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt
Et dominum fallunt et prosunt furibus. Ergo,
Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,
Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.
Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum
Qui fodicet latus, et cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere. 'Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;
Cui libet hic fasces dabit eripietque curule
Cui volet importunus ebur.' Frater, Pater, adde;
Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta.

HORACE.

1. Explain:—

(*a*) Caerite cera digni.

(*b*) omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res.

(*c*) non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

(*d*) nummos alienos pascet, ad imum
Thraex erit.

(*e*) forum putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis.

2. Set forth and explain Horace's attitude towards the earlier Roman poets.

3. Elicit from the first book of the *Epistles* the Horatian philosophy of life.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Poirier. En vous donnant ma fille et un million, je m'imaginais que vous consentiriez à prendre une position.

Gaston. Ne revenons pas là-dessus, je vous prie.

Poirier. Je n'y reviens que pour mémoire. Je reconnais que j'ai eu tort d'imaginer qu'un gentilhomme consentirait à s'occuper comme un homme, et je passe condamnation. Mais, dans mon erreur, je vous ai laissé mettre ma maison sur un ton que je ne peux pas soutenir à moi seul; et, puisqu'il est bien convenu que nous n'avons à nous deux que ma fortune, il me paraît juste, raisonnable et nécessaire de supprimer de mon train ce qu'il me faut rabattre de mes espérances. J'ai donc songé à quelques réformes que vous approuverez sans doute.

Gaston. Allez, Sully! allez, Turgot! coupez, taillez, j'y consens! Vous me trouvez en belle humeur, profitez-en!

Poirier. Je suis ravi de votre condescendance. J'ai donc décidé, arrêté, ordonné——

Gaston. Permettez, beau-père: si vous avez décidé, arrête, ordonné, il me paraît superflu que vous me consultiez.

Poirier. Aussi ne vous consulté-je pas; je vous mets au courant, voilà tout. Ma première réforme, mon cher garçon——

Gaston. Vous voulez dire mon cher Gaston, je pense? La langue vous a fourché.

Poirier. Cher Gaston, cher garçon, c'est tout un. De beau-père à gendre, la familiarité est permise.

Gaston. Et, de votre part, monsieur Poirier, elle me flatte et m'honore. Vous disiez donc que votre première réforme?——

Poirier (*se levant*). C'est, monsieur, que vous me fassiez le plaisir de ne plus me gouailler. Je suis las de vous servir de plastron.

Gaston. Là, là, monsieur Poirier, ne vous fâchez pas!

Poirier. Je sais très bien que vous me tenez pour un très petit personnage et pour un très petit esprit; mais——

Gaston. Où prenez-vous cela?

Poirier. Mais vous saurez qu'il y a plus de cervelle dans ma pantoufle que sous votre chapeau.

Gaston. Ah! fi! voilà que est trivial; vous parlez comme un homme du commun.

Poirier. Je ne suis pas un marquis, moi!

Gaston. Ne le dites pas si haut, on finirait par le croire.

Poirier. Qu'on le croie ou non, c'est le cadet de mes soucis. Je n'ai aucune prétention à la gentilhommerie, Dieu merci! je n'en fais pas assez de cas pour cela.

Or,

Ich wünsche Glück zu Ihrer Zurückkunft nach Weimar und hoffe Sie bald wieder zu sehen, entweder dass Sie mich besuchen, oder dass ich mich auch wieder nach der Stadt verfüge.

Mein hiesiger Aufenthalt bekommt mir sehr gut, teils weil ich den ganzen Tag mich in freier Luft bewege, teils weil ich durch die gemeinen Gegenstände des Lebens depotenziert werde, wodurch eine gewisse Bequemlichkeit und Gleichgültigkeit in meinen Zustand kommt, die ich lange nicht mehr kannte.

Was die Fragen betrifft, die Ihr letzter Brief enthält, bin ich nicht allein Ihrer Meinung, sondern ich gehe noch weiter. Ich glaube dass alles was das Genie, als Genie thut, unbewusst geschehe. Der Mensch von Genie kann auch verständig handeln, nach gepflogener Ueberlegung, aus Ueberzeugung; das geschieht aber alles nur so nebenher. Kein Werk des Genies kann durch Reflexion und ihre nächsten Folgen verbessert, von seinen Fehlern befreit werden; aber das Genie kann sich durch Reflexion und That nach und nach dergestalt hinaufheben, dass es endlich musterhafte Werke hervorbringt. Je mehr das Jahrhundert selbst Genie hat, desto mehr ist das Einzelne gefördert.

Was die grossen Anforderungen betrifft, die man jetzt an den Dichter macht, so glaube ich auch dass sie nicht leicht einen Dichter hervorbringen werden. Die Dichtkunst verlangt im Subjekt, das sie ausüben soll, eine gewisse gutmütige, ins Reale verliebte Beschränktheit, hinter welcher das Absolute verborgen liegt. Die Forderungen von oben herein zerstören jenen unschuldigen produktiven Zustand und setzen, für lauter Poesie, an die Stelle der Poesie, etwas das nun ein für allemal nicht Poesie ist, wie wir in unsern Tagen leider gewahr werden; und so verhält es sich mit den verwandten Künsten, ja der Kunst im weitesten Sinne.

Dies ist mein Glaubensbekenntnis, welches übrigens keine weiteren Ansprüche macht.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Translate into Latin:—

The troops on both sides remained under arms in anxious expectation during the greater part of the morning; and the son of Constantine, after animating his soldiers by an eloquent speech, retired into a church at some distance from the field of battle, and committed to his generals the conduct of this decisive day. They deserved his confidence by the valour and military skill which they exerted. They wisely began the action upon the left; and, advancing their whole wing of cavalry in an oblique line, they suddenly wheeled it on the right flank of the enemy, which was unprepared to resist the impetuosity of their charge. The engagement soon became general; was maintained with various and singular turns of fortune; and scarcely ended with the darkness of the night.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

I was always fond of visiting new scenes, and observing strange characters and manners. Even when a mere child I began my travels, and made many tours of discovery into foreign parts and unknown regions of my native city, to the frequent alarm of my parents. As I grew into boyhood, I extended the range of my observations. My holiday afternoons were spent in rambles about the surrounding country. I made myself familiar with all its places famous in history or fable. I knew every spot where a murder or robbery had been committed, or a ghost seen. I visited the neighbouring villages, and added greatly to my stock of knowledge by noting their habits and customs, and conversing with their sages and great men.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by 'diffusion.'
Describe experiments illustrative of it, and explain the inferences which may be drawn from them.

2. Describe the different ways in which heat-energy may pass from place to place, and explain how they are used in the heating of a building by hot water.

3. Explain carefully the source of the electrical energy of an electric cell.
Point out the things in a cell which determine (*a*) the pressure given by it, (*b*) its internal resistance, and explain the circumstances under which its resistance may be comparatively important or unimportant.

4. State and explain Lenz' law in relation to induced currents, giving examples. Show how it may be deduced from the law of the conservation of energy.

5. Describe an optical method of measuring accurately the angle between two plane-reflecting surfaces, e.g. the angle of a glass prism.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Write the formulæ for grape-sugar, starch, and cellulose. How would you distinguish between the three substances?

2. What volume of nitrogen and what weight of water would be formed by passing a litre of ammonia gas over heated copper oxide?

3. Describe the preparation of (*a*) phosphorus from bones, (*b*) phosphoric acid from phosphorus.

4 By what reactions would you identify (*a*) ferrous chloride, (*b*) ferric chloride, (*c*) mercurous chloride, (*d*) mercuric chloride?

5. Write the formulæ for acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide, and explain the chemical relationship between these compounds.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Write the formulæ for grape-sugar, starch, and cellulose. How would you distinguish between the three substances?

2. What volume of nitrogen and what weight of water would be formed by passing a litre of ammonia gas over heated copper oxide?

3. Describe the preparation of (*a*) phosphorus from bones, (*b*) phosphoric acid from phosphorus.

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5. Write the formulæ for acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide, and explain the chemical relationship between these compounds.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters only.*)

1. 'Under certain conditions monopoly prices may be more steady and uniform than competition prices.' Examine this statement, and notice the objections to monopolies as regulators of prices.

Or,

Explain clearly the conception of 'normal value.' How do average values differ from normal ones?

2. 'If a good despot could be ensured, despotic monarchy would be the best form of government.' How does Mill criticize this assertion?

Or,

How far is it desirable that executive officials should be aided by advisory councils? Illustrate your answer by reference to specific cases.

[B.]

(*For all Candidates.*)

3. How does Mill classify dependencies? He speaks of a 'vicious theory of colonial policy.' What was this?

Or,

Discuss the question whether a popular assembly is fitted for the task of conducting administration.

4. 'What is first imposed as a tax tends to become in some cases a form of State ownership.' Explain and illustrate this statement.

Or,

What are the different methods of legal interference? Notice the *economic* limits to State action.

[C.]

(*For Degree Candidates only.*)

5. What is 'bank money'? Explain carefully the limits on its extension at any particular time.

Or,

Give a short account of the function of the Foreign Exchanges.

6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of 'government by amateurs.'

Or,

Enumerate the functions of the House of Commons, and briefly indicate how far it exercises them.

7. What are the chief differences between Parliament and Congress?

Or,

(*a*) 'The idea of the three estates was never realized in England.'

(*b*) 'The mediæval parliament was an expansion of the king's council.'

Comment on the above statements.

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

A.—NEWMAN.

[*Select* FOUR *questions.*]

1. How far, according to Newman, does teaching viewed relatively to the taught carry the attribute of Utility along with it?

2. 'All branches of knowledge are connected together.' What practical conclusions does Newman draw from this assumption? Show the bearing on University Education.

3. What is the true end of a University training? Enumerate 'the mistakes which at present beset the subject of University Education.'

4. Estimate the effect on the intellectual outlook of the various branches of knowledge. What does Newman understand by a 'truly great intellect'?

5. What objections may be brought against Philosophy, and how does Newman answer them?

6. What, according to Newman, is the fundamental distinction between Liberal and Useful Knowledge?

B.—PAINTER.

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Give a short summary of Montaigne's contribution to Educational Theory.

2. Consider Milton's relation to the Formalists. Do you find anything to criticize in Milton's own views?

3. 'Nature prepares the material before she begins to give it form.' Comenius says, 'Against this principle schools are offenders.' Discuss fully.

4. How would Ascham deal with the 'plodder'?

C.—SPENCER.

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. What, according to Spencer, is the guiding principle of Moral Education? Enumerate the advantages which Spencer finds in this method of discipline.

2. What are Spencer's views on Object Lessons?

3. 'What knowledge is of most worth?' How does Spencer answer this, and how does he justify his answer?

4. What, according to Spencer, should be the position of 'Aesthetics' in a system of education?

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

D.—PAINTER.

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Give in outline the views put forward in Fénelon's 'Education of Girls.' His views are limited in two respects?

2. On what sources did Rollin draw for his 'Treatise on Studies'? What subjects are discussed in the four volumes?

3. Give the substance of Rollin's 'Article VI.—Of Reproofs.'

4. Enumerate some of the defects which Rousseau finds in the Education of his time, and indicate his suggested remedies.

E.—KANT.

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Give in outline Kant's views on the formation of character, and indicate contrasts with Rousseau's views.

2. What are Kant's views on 'learning by heart'? on novel-reading? on the cultivation of memory?

3. What rules does Kant lay down on the subject of physical training? He quotes Franklin in support of his position?

4. Kant insists on the necessity of discipline in early life? A common mistake is made in the education of those of high rank?

F.—LOCKE.

[*Select* FOUR *questions.*]

1. Sum up Locke's views on corporal punishment. How would Locke deal with a 'wrong bent of the Will'?

2. Give as fully as you can the context of 'Nobody contents himself with rough diamonds.'

3. What, according to Locke, are (*a*) the qualities, (*b*) the duties of a Tutor?

4. Locke discourses at length on the Relations of Father and Son?

5. How would Locke inculcate Liberality? Justice? Fortitude? Compassion?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

G.—MONROE.

[*Select* FOUR, *of which question* 5 *must be one.*]

1. Write a note on the Herbartian movement, showing its relation to Pestalozzianism, indicating also its conception and purpose, its means and method.

2. Show as fully as you can the influence of science on Educational method.

3. The Philanthropic-religious movements in Education fall under four heads. Enumerate them, and give a short account of any one of them.

4. Give an account of the development of modern State systems of Education in (*a*) England, (*b*) Germany.

5. Write a short essay on:—

The Psychological Tendency in Education;

Or,

The Present Eclectic Tendency.

H.—NEWMAN.

[*Select any* TWO *questions from* A, *together with* TWO *of the following.*]

1. Give Newman's estimate of Bacon's Philosophy, and its results.

2. What, according to Newman, is the relation of Liberal knowledge to the Moral life?

3. How does Newman explain the success of the English Universities in spite of 'miserable deformities on the side of morals, and a heathen code of Ethics'?

I.—Bagley and Spencer.

[*Select* three *questions.*]

1. 'There cannot fail to be a relationship between the successive systems of Education and the successive social states with which they have co-existed.' Expand this statement.

2. Give the substance of Spencer's remarks on the physical training of girls.

3. Show by means of an illustration what is meant by 'condensation of experiences and the formation of concepts.'

4. Show the importance of the factor of organization in Education.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Put the following propositions into logical form, and give the contradictory and converse (or contrapositive) of each:—

(*a*) Every tale we hear is not to be believed.

(*b*) Whoso increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.

(*c*) The greater the truth the greater the libel.

2. What is the object of reduction of syllogisms, and why is the reduction made to the *First* Figure? Show your understanding of the method employed in *Reductio ad impossibile* by forming a syllogism in *Datisi* and reducing it to *Ferio* in this way.

3. What is the system employed to represent by an arithmetical fraction the probability of an event or of the truth of a proposition? What number represents certainty on this system? Show that the probability of two independent events both happening is the number got by multiplying their separate probabilities together.

4. Explain, with an example of each, the fallacies of Composition and of Question-begging Epithets. What wrong logical process is exemplified in the common tendency to be prejudiced against a certain policy by the bad arguments of people who support it?

5. Show, from a consideration of the general rules of the syllogism, that if the middle term of a valid syllogism is distributed in both premises the conclusion must be particular.

6. You are given:—'If A is B or if C is D, G is H.' What, if any, inferences can you draw if you also know that

(*a*) A is B and C is not D,

(*b*) A is not B and C is not D,

(*c*) G is not H?

The following question may be substituted for any one of the above:—

7. Explain how propositions may be represented by circles, and show in this way that an A proposition converts into an I proposition.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Give a short account of the fundamental laws in Statics and Dynamics, explaining what sort of evidence we have for their truth.

2. Prove that any system of coplanar forces acting on a rigid body may be reduced to a single force or a single couple unless they are in equilibrium.

Hence prove that the forces are in equilibrium if the sum of their moments round the vertices of a triangle is equal to zero.

3. A ladder 26 feet long, and weighing 100 lbs., rests against a smooth vertical wall, its lower end resting on the ground at a distance of 10 feet from the base of the wall. Find what horizontal force at the foot of the ladder will keep it in equilibrium.

4. A steamer weighing 50,000 tons moving at 20 miles an hour is brought to rest by a uniform retarding force in 1 mile. Find the magnitude of the retarding force in tons.

5. What is the numerical measure of the potential energy, and what that of the kinetic energy, of a particle acted on by gravity?

Prove that the sum of these energies is constant.

6. Find the greatest height and the horizontal range of a particle projected at an elevation of 45°, with a velocity of 50 feet per second.

7. What weight can be raised by a balloon containing 100,000 cubic feet of gas weighing ·0054 lbs. a cubic foot, the weight of a cubic foot of air being ·081 lbs.?

8. The pressure in the water-pipe at the basement of a house is 40 lbs. weight to the square inch, and at the third floor it is 20 lbs. to the square inch. Find the height of the third floor.

9. Describe the simpler defects of vision that are due to variations in the curvature of the crystalline lens, and explain how they can be corrected.

10. Describe the astronomical telescope, and prove that its magnification is equal to the ratio of the focal length of the object-glass to the focal length of the eye-piece.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. STEWART.

1. The pendulum may be used to demonstrate the rotation of the Earth on its axis. Describe and explain the experiment.

2. If the meridian altitude of the Sun on a certain day in Dublin is 22° 24′, find the midnight depression.

3. If a star whose apparent altitude is 45° has its position altered by 58·2″ owing to refraction, find the real altitude of a star whose apparent altitude is 60°.

4. What is meant by the direct and retrograde motion of the planets? Explain the phenomenon fully.

5. The synodic period of Venus is 584 days: find its distance from the Sun.

6. What are diurnal and annual parallax? Give Bessel's method of determining the annual parallax of a star.

7. If the Moon's horizontal parallax is 57′, the Sun's 8″, the Moon's greatest angular diameter 33½′, the Sun's 32′, determine approximately the longest time that a Lunar Eclipse can last.

8. Knowing the Sidereal Time at mean noon on the 1st of April, how would you determine what stars will be on the meridian to-night at any given hour?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :-·

(*a*) Walpole and the House of Commons.

(*b*) George II and his Queen.

(*c*) Bacon's Essays as a Consolation in the Perils and Troubles of Life.

(*d*) Bacon's Essays as an Education in Statesmanship.

GREEK.

MR. LUCE.

1. Translate :—

ἀλλ' ὅτι μὲν δὴ δεῖ βοηθεῖν, εἴποι τις ἄν, πάντες ἐγνώκαμεν, καὶ βοηθήσομεν· τὸ δ' ὅπως, τοῦτο λέγε. μὴ τοίνυν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι θαυμάσητε, ἂν παράδοξον εἴπω τι τοῖς πολλοῖς. νομοθέτας καθίσατε. ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθε νόμον μηδένα (εἰσὶ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἱκανοί), ἀλλὰ τοὺς εἰς τὸ παρὸν βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς λύσατε. λέγω τοὺς περὶ τῶν θεωρικῶν, σαφῶς οὑτωσί, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τῶν στρατευομένων ἐνίους, ὧν οἱ μὲν τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τοῖς οἴκοι μένουσι διανέμουσι θεωρικά, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀτακτοῦντας ἀθῴους καθιστᾶσιν, εἶτα καὶ τοὺς τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν βουλομένους ἀθυμοτέρους ποιοῦσιν. ἐπειδὰν δὲ ταῦτα λύσητε, καὶ τὴν τοῦ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν ὁδὸν παράσχητ' ἀσφαλῆ, τηνικαῦτα τὸν γράψονθ' ἃ πάντες ἴσθ' ὅτι συμφέρει ζητεῖτε.—Demosthenes.

2. Parse—*καθίσατε, θῆσθε, μένουσι, παράσχητ'*.

3. What practical proposals does Demosthenes make in the *First Philippic*?

4. Explain—*ὥσπερ οἱ βάρβαροι πυκτεύουσιν, ἀνεχαίτισεν, τὸ θεωρικὸν, προπέποται.*

5. Point out the strategic importance of Amphipolis and Olynthus.

LATIN.

1. Translate :—

Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, et melius nos
Egimus. Huius enim stat currus aeneus, alti
Quadriiuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci

Bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
Eminus et statua meditatur proelia lusca.
Sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, exitus hic est
Tongilii, magno cum rhinocerote lavari
Qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba
Perque forum iuvenes longo premit assere Maedos
Empturus pueros argentum murrina villas;
Spondet enim Tyrio stlattaria purpura filo.
Et tamen est illis hoc utile. Purpura vendit
Causidicum, vendunt amethystina; convenit illi
Et strepitu et facie maioris vivere census,
Sed finem inpensae non servat prodiga Roma.

JUVENAL.

2. Parse—egimus, lavari, empturus, convenit.

3. Explain—calvo Neroni, magnae pallor amicitiae, Graecam urbem, heres bullatus.

4. Give the meanings of—abolla, stemmata, molam, hamis.

5. Who were—Barea, Polycleitus, Bruti avunculus, Pyrrhus?

6. What social evils does Juvenal attack?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Claude n'avait pas essayé de relever la maison éboulée de sa famille et de s'y refaire un asile à lui-même. Sa maisonnette, ou plûtot sa grotte, ne consistait qu'en une espèce de cave taillée dans le flanc même du rocher. Comme cette cavité était peu profonde, il y avait ajouté deux petits murs de pierres informes posées sans art, les unes sur les autres, de manière cependant que les angles sortants des unes s'enchâssassent dans les angles rentrants des autres. Ces deux murs partaient du rocher, s'avançaient de quelques pas sur la rocaille en pente, mêlée de quelques touffes de buis; un autre mur pareil les rejoignait. Il était percé, en face de la vallée, d'une porte basse et d'une lucarne à côté fermée d'une botte de genêts encore en fleur. La porte, bâtie de trois morceaux de planches vermoulues, évidemment empruntées aux débris du plancher de la cabane supérieure, n'avait d'autre serrure qu'un loquet de bois levé par une ficelle qui pendait dehors le jour, et qui rentrait la nuit, par un petit trou au-dessus du loquet, dans l'intérieur de la hutte. La partie du toit qui s'attachait au rocher et qui en débordait de quelques toises était couverte, au lieu de chaume, de petits balais de genêts fortement liés les uns aux autres par de grosses cordes de paille d'avoine tordue, sur lesquelles glissait la pluie et croissaient des touffes de pariétaire. Le roc lui-même servait de toit naturel au fond de la cabane. Un cognassier tortueux, quelques genévriers aux perles noires et une immense aubépine, végétations saxillaires, s'étaient enracinés dans une corniche naturelle du roc. Ils pendaient de là avec leurs branches, leurs fruits et leurs fleurs sur le toit.

Or,—

„Die Lebenden kommen herauf," erwiederte der Gelehrte, „die Söhne werden sicherer und freier stehen, auch auf diesem Gebiet gehört unsere Zukunft denen, welche emsig arbeiten."

„Vieles mag verloren gehen," sagte der Obersthofmeister, „bevor die Steigerung, welche Sie erwarten, so gross wird, dass sie den Aufstrebenden Antheil an der Herrschaft verschafft. Ich bin zu alt, mich von Hoffnungen zu nähren, deshalb vermag ich Ihre lichtvolle Auffassung unserer Lage mir nicht anzueignen. Ich wünsche unserer Nation Gutes, woher es auch komme, ich weiss, sie hat Aergeres überstanden als das gegenwärtige Hängen zwischen einer niedersteigenden und einer aufsteigenden Bildung. Aber ich fühle, dass die Luft, in der ich lebe, immer schwüler wird, die Spannung der Gegensätze gefährlicher. Wenn ich zurücksehe auf ein langes Leben, so graut mir zuweilen vor dem Siechthum, das ich geschaut. Es war keine Zeit riesiger Laster, wie Ihre Kaiserperiode, aber es war eine Zeit, in welcher nach kurzem poetischen Traum die Schwäche dürftiger Seelen herrschte und verdarb. Die Gestalten, welche in dieser Zeit verkommen sind, werden der Nachwelt nicht fürchterlich erscheinen, aber grotesk und verächtlich. Sie, Herr Professor, leben in einem neuen Zeitalter, wo sich ein jüngeres Geschlecht unbehilflich müht heraufzukommen. Mir fehlt Empfänglichkeit für die neue Art und mir fehlt der Muth zu hoffen, denn mir fehlt jede Fähigkeit die Jüngern bildend zu fördern."

LATIN, FRENCH, OR GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Translate into Latin:—

The hardy veterans, accustomed to the cold climate of Gau and Germany, fainted under the sultry heat of an Assyrian summer: their vigour was exhausted by the incessant repetition of march and combat. Every day, every hour, as the supply diminished, the value and the price of subsistence increased in the Roman camp. Julian, who always contented himself with such food as a hungry soldier would have disdained, distributed for the use of his troops the provisions of the imperial household. But this feeble relief served only to aggravate the sense of the public distress; and the Romans began to entertain the most gloomy apprehensions that, before they could reach the frontiers of the empire, they should all perish, either by famine or by the swords of the barbarians.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

We had passed for some time along the wall of a park, and at length the chaise stopped at the gate. My friend proposed that we should alight and walk through the park to the hall, which was at no great distance, while the chaise should follow on. Our road wound through a noble avenue of trees, among the naked branches of which the moon glittered as she rolled through the deep vault of a cloudless sky. The

lawn beyond was sheeted with a slight covering of snow, which here and there sparkled as the moonbeams caught a frosty crystal; and at a distance might be seen a thin transparent vapour, stealing up from the low grounds and threatening gradually to shroud the landscape.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain how hydrometers enable us to measure the densities of liquids.

If the stem of a hydrometer is uniform, show how you would graduate it so that the readings on the stem correspond to densities.

2. Describe fully a method of measuring the specific heat of a liquid, and discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

3. Describe the tangent galvanometer.

Explain how you would use it to measure a current, and how you would determine what current produces in it a given deflection of the needle.

4. Describe the arc-lamp, and explain the principles upon which its action depends.

Explain why it requires regulating when in use, and explain how this regulation may be made automatic.

5. Describe a storage-battery, and explain the actions which take place in it during use, and how it may be charged.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Write the formulæ for nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, and nitrogen peroxide. Describe the preparation and properties of these substances.

2. Describe the properties of hydrogen peroxide. Why is the formula for this substance written H_2O_2, and not HO?

3. What volume of carbon dioxide, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., would be obtained by burning 4 grams of marsh gas?

4. How would you prove (*a*) that carbon monoxide contains the two elements carbon and oxygen, (*b*) that for a given weight of carbon, carbon monoxide contains half as much oxygen as carbon dioxide?

5. What are the chief sources of boron? By what tests would you identify boracic acid?

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY TO 1485.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

(*Select* FOUR *questions*—TWO *in each section.*)

[A.]

1. Summarize the results of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Danish invasions of Britain.

2. Describe the measures taken by the Norman and Angevin Kings to build up a strong central government.

3. Sketch the relations of England with Ireland up to the end of the fourteenth century.

4. Why has the fifteenth century been called the close of the Middle Ages?

[B.]

1. Give some account of Gaul under the Romans and Merovingians.

2. Account for the decline and fall of the Carolingian Empire.

3. Write a note on the early French historians.

4. Trace the advance of the Monarchy under St. Louis and Philip the Fair.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Candidates are not to attempt more than* SEVEN *questions in all, nor more than* TWO *from* A.]

A.—PAINTER.

1. What, according to Cicero, are the chief factors in an education directed towards making an orator?

2. Sketch the curriculum approved by Seneca.

3. Give Quintilian's reasons for objecting to corporal punishment.

B.—WELTON.

4. 'To know even the smallest piece of reality at all thoroughly we have to think it successively under a great number of general ideas, each of which includes under it a vast number of other particular facts.' Explain, justify, and illustrate this statement.

5. Give the more important of the types under which Welton classifies judgments with illustrations.

6. How does Welton compare the principles by which Bacon and Mill endeavoured to formulate anew the 'Method' of knowledge?

7. All knowledge is mental construction, and all knowledge is ultimately based on sense-impressions. Explain and enlarge.

8. Discuss the general method of investigating historical evidence.

9. Write on the method by which hypotheses may be verified and developed.

10. Show that the Method of education must differ from that of science.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-3}{x-4} - \frac{x-4}{x-5}.$$

2. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{(x^3+3x^2-4)(x^2+x+1)}{(x^3-1)(x+2)^2}.$$

3. Write the equation whose roots are

$$\sqrt{3}+1, \quad \text{and} \quad \sqrt{3}-1$$

in the form

$$x^2+px+q=0,$$

and find the value of p^2-2q.

4. Solve the equations

$$x+y=a+b,$$
$$xy=ab-c^2+bc-ac.$$

5. Find the value of a so that

$$x^3+3x^2+3x+a$$

may contain x^2+x+1 as a factor.

6. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{7-5x}+\sqrt{4-5x}=3.$$

7. In a mile race, A can beat B by 100 yards, and C by 200 yards: by how much can B beat C in a mile?

8. A man invests £10,000—some at 5 per cent., and the remainder at 4 per cent.; his income is £460: find the amount of each investment.

9. In what time will £532 10*s.* produce £37 9*s.* 11¼*d.*: interest at 3½ per cent.?

10. There is a rectangular field of one acre whose length exceeds its breadth by 66 yards: find its dimensions.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. STEWART.

1. Assuming the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter to be 3·1416, find the angle subtended by a vertical pole, 6 feet high, at a point a mile distant, and in the same horizontal plane with the middle point of the pole.

2. Give a geometrical proof of the formula

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

3. Express $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ in terms of $\tan \frac{x}{2}$; and if

$$3 \sin x + 7 \cos x = 5, \quad \text{find} \quad \tan \frac{x}{2}.$$

4. Prove

$$\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{(\sin B + \sin C - \sin A)(\sin C + \sin A - \sin B)}{4 \sin A \sin B}$$

when $A + B + C = \pi$.

5. If x and y are the logarithms of the same number to two different bases a and b, find the relation between x and y.

6. Assuming the formula

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

find $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ in terms of a, b, c.

7. Solve a triangle, given two sides and the angle opposite one of them. When will the solution be unique, and when ambiguous?

8. Show how to determine the height of a tower CP by measuring a length AB and observing angles, where A and B are in the same horizontal plane, but not in the same line with the base C.

LOGIC.

MR. TATE.

1. Give the principal arguments used to prove—

   (*a*) that proper names are not connotative;

   (*b*) that proper names are connotative.

   Which view do you take yourself, and why?

2. Discuss the logical correctness of the following propositions:—

   (*a*) Virtue is either triangular or not-triangular;

   (*b*) Fairies are able to assume different forms.

3. Explain carefully the meaning of the following terms—(*a*) analytical proposition, (*b*) synthetical proposition.

Show how it comes about that a form of words which is synthetic at one period may become analytic at another.

4. Explain the terms—(*a*) genus, (*b*) definition, (*c*) property, (*d*) accident.

Give examples illustrating your answers.

5. State and prove the special rules according to which—(*a*) AE yields no conclusion in figure I, (*b*) AA yields no conclusion in figure II.

Why is IEO impossible in any figure?

6. What is, according to Abbott, the most usual form of a conditional syllogism? Show by examples what forms of reasoning are legitimate in these syllogisms and what are not.

7. Explain, with examples, what is meant by—

(*a*) The fallacy of division.

(*b*) The fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc.*

(*c*) *Petitio principii.*

(*d*) The fallacy of many questions.

———

MECHANICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. What reasons would you give for believing that the law of the parallelogram of forces is true?

2. Prove that the moment of the resultant of two forces in one plane, about a point in their plane, is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces.

[The forces may be assumed to meet in a point.]

3. A string 17 inches long is attached to two points A, B, 13 inches apart in the same horizontal line, and a weight of 26 lb. is attached to a point C in the string 5 inches from A: find the tensions in CA and CB.

4. A uniform horizontal bar 12 feet long supported at its ends AB, has a weight of 36 lb. suspended at a point 5 feet from A: if the bar weighs 14 lb., find the pressures at A and B.

5. Forces of magnitudes 5, 10, 15, 20 lb. act in order along the sides of a square whose area is 4 square inches: find the distance of the resultant from the centre of the square.

6. Prove that the centre of gravity of a triangle is at the point of intersection of the medians.

7. Find the force parallel to the plane necessary to move a body whose weight is W up a smooth plane inclined at an angle i to the horizontal.

8. A rough body whose coefficient of friction is $\frac{3}{4}$ rests on a rough plane inclined at $\sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13}$ to the horizontal; if the body weighs 14 lb., what force parallel to the plane is required in order to move it up the plane?

9. Prove the relation between P and W for a pulley-system of the first order with three movable pulleys whose weights cannot be neglected.

10. Prove that the work done in raising a system of heavy bodies is equal to the sum of the weights multiplied by the height through which the centre of gravity has been raised.

For Little-Go Candidates only, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, *and the following*:—

11. Prove that for a body moving in a straight line with a uniform acceleration, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

12. From the top of a cliff 100 feet high a stone is thrown horizontally with a velocity of 200 feet per second: find where it strikes the ground below.

13. A train of mass 200 tons is brought to rest from a velocity of 60 miles an hour in 2 minutes by a constant resistance: find the magnitude of the resisting force.

14. Find the H.-P. of an engine that will empty of water in one hour a shaft of area 44 square feet, and depth 300 feet, by raising the water to the top of the shaft.

15. A mass of 17 oz. pulls up a mass of 15 oz. on an Atwood's machine: find the tension in the string and the acceleration of the masses.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(*Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate:—

ΑΛ. ὁρῶ δίκωπον ὁρῶ σκάφος,
νεκύων δὲ πορθμεὺς
ἔχων χέρας ἐπὶ κοντῷ
Χάρων καλεῖ μ' ἐπείγων·
τί μέλλεις; σὺ κατείργεις. τάδε τοί με
σπερχόμενος ταχύνει.

ΑΔ. οἴμοι, πικράν γε τήνδε μοι ναυκληρίαν
ἔλεξας ὦ δύσδαιμον, οἷα πάσχομεν.

ΑΛ. ἄγει μ' ἄγει μέ τις, οὐχ ὁρᾷς;
νεκύων ἐς αὐλάν,
ὑπ' ὀφρύσι κυανωπὸς
βλέπων, πτερωτὸς Ἅιδας.
τί ῥέξεις; μέθες. οἷαν ὀδὸν ἁ δειλαιοτάτα προβαίνω.

ΑΔ. οἰκτρὰν φίλοισιν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν μάλιστ' ἐμοὶ
καὶ παισίν, οἷς δὴ πένθος ἐν κοινῷ τόδε.

ΑΛ. *μέθετε, μέθετέ μ' ἤδη.*
κλίνατ', οὐ σθένω ποσίν.
πλησίον Αἰδας·
σκοτία δ' ἐπ' ὄσσοις νὺξ ἐφέρπει.
τέκνα τέκν', οὐκέτι δὴ
οὐκέτι μάτηρ σφῷν ἔστιν.
χαίροντες, ὦ τέκνα, τόδε φάος ὁρᾶτον.

1. Parse—*παῦσαι, ἔλεξας, ῥέξεις, μέθες, ὁρᾶτον.*

2. Mark the quantities of the syllables in the following words:—
ζάχρυσος, ἀεί, χαλινός, φιτύω, πλημμυρίς, ἔμψυχος.

3. What references are there to Orpheus in the *Alcestis*?

Translate:—

Ch. neque fuit neque erit neque esse quemquam hominem in terra arbitror.
quoi fides fidelitasque amicum erga aequiparet tuam;
nam exaedificauisset me ex his aedibus, apsque te foret.
Ca. si quid amicum erga bene feci aut consulai fideliter,
non uideor meruisse laudem, culpa caruisse arbitror.
nam beneficium, homini proprium quod datur, prosum perit,
quod datum utendumst, id repetundi copiast quando uelit.
Ch. est ita ut tu dicis. sed ego hoc nequeo mirari satis,
eum sororem desponsisse suam in tam fortem familiam.
Ca. Lysiteli quidem Philtonis filio. *Ly.* enim me nominat.
Ch. familiam optumam occupauit. *Ly.* quid ego cesso hos conloqui?
sed maneam etiam opinor, namque hoc commodum orditur loqui.
Ch. uah! *Ca.* quid est? *Ch.* oblitus intus dudum tibi sum dicere;
modo mi aduenienti nugator quidam occessit obuiam,
nimi' pergraphicus sycophanta: is mille nummum se aureum
meo dátu tibi ferre et gnato Lesbonico aibat meo;
quem ego nec qui esset noram neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius.
sed quid rides? *Ca.* meo adlegatu uenit, quasi qui aurum mihi
ferret aps te quod darem tuae gnatae dotem, ut filius
tuo', quando illi a me darem, esse allatum id aps te crederet
neu qui rem ipsam posset intelligere, thensaurum tuom
me esse penes, atque eum me lege populi patrium posceret.
Ch. scite edepol! *Ca.* Megaronides communis hoc meus et tuos
beneuolens commentust. *Ch.* quin conlando consilium et probo.

1. Scan the last four lines.

2. How may the date of the production of the play be approximately determined?

3. Quote some lines, grave or gay, which have impressed themselves upon your memory.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

ἄξετε νῦν, Τρῶες, ξύλα ἄστυδε, μηδέ τι θυμῷ
δείσητ' Ἀργείων πυκινὸν λόχον· ἦ γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
πέμπων μ' ὧδ' ἐπέτελλε μελαινάων ἀπὸ νηῶν,

μὴ πρὶν πημανέειν, πρὶν δωδεκάτη μόλῃ ἠώς.
ὣς ἔφαθ' οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἀμάξῃσιν βόας ἠμιόνους τε
ζεύγνυσαν, αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα πρὸ ἄστεος ἠγερέθοντο.
ἐννῆμαρ μὲν τοίγε ἀγίνεον ἄσπετον ὕλην·
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη ἐφάνη φαεσίμβροτος ἠώς,
καὶ τότ' ἄρ' ἐξέφερον θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δακρυχέοντες,
ἐν δὲ πυρῇ ὑπάτῃ νεκρὸν θέσαν, ἐν δ' ἔβαλον πῦρ.
ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς,
τῆμος ἄρ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν κλυτοῦ Ἕκτορος ἔγρετο λαός.
πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ πυρκαϊὴν σβέσαν αἴθοπι οἴνῳ
πᾶσαν, ὁππόσσον ἐπέσχε πυρὸς μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ὀστέα λευκὰ λέγοντο κασίγνητοί θ' ἕταροί τε
μυρόμενοι, θαλερὸν δὲ κατείβετο δάκρυ παρειῶν.
καὶ τάγε χρυσείην ἐς λάρνακα θῆκαν ἑλόντες,
πορφυρέοις πέπλοισι καλύψαντες μαλακοῖσιν·
αἶψα δ' ἄρ' ἐς κοίλην κάπετον θέσαν, αὐτὰρ ὕπερθεν
πυκνοῖσιν λάεσσι κατεστόρεσαν μεγάλοισιν·
ῥίμφα δὲ σῆμ' ἔχεαν, περὶ δὲ σκοποὶ εἵατο πάντη,
μὴ πρὶν ἐφορμηθεῖεν ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί.
χεύαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα πάλιν κίον· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
εὖ συναγειρόμενοι δαίνυντ' ἐρικυδέα δαῖτα
δώμασιν ἐν Πριάμοιο, διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος.
ὣς οἵγ' ἀμφίεπον τάφον Ἕκτορος ἱπποδάμοιο.

1. Parse:—*μόλῃ, ἠγερέθοντο, ἔγρετο, σβέσαν, εἵατο.*

2. (*a*) ἔτλην δ' οἳ' οὔπω τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος ——
(*b*) ὣς γὰρ ἐπεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν ——

Quote the line which follows each of these verses.

3. Give the substance of the laments of Andromache, Hecuba, and Helen.

Translate:—

tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris—
horrendum dictu—latices nigrescere sacros
fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
terribili monitu horrificant. agit ipse furentem
in somnis ferus Aeneas: semperque relinqui
sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas;
aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

1. Explain the reference in :—coniugis antiqui, Pentheus, Orestes.

2. Mark the quantities of the syllables of :—turicremis, latices, ferali, duplices, ultrices.

3. What epithets does Virgil apply to :—Numidae, Orion, tigres, Boreae, Atlas, Iris?

4. Complete the following lines :—

(*a*) Improbe amor, quid non . . . ?

(*b*) Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi . . .

(*c*) Tithoni croceum linquens . . .

(*d*) Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque . . .

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

Translate into English :—

Son affectation d'être en tout le chef de la mode était sûrement ridicule. Cependant il faut dire qu'il y avait en cela plus de politique qu'on ne pense. Le premier devoir du césar (vu la bassesse des temps) était d'occuper le peuple. Le souverain était avant tout un grand organisateur de fêtes ; l'amuseur en chef devait être amené à payer de sa personne. Beaucoup des énormités qu'on reprochait à Néron n'avaient toute leur gravité qu'au point de vue des mœurs romaines et de la sévère tenue à laquelle on avait été habitué jusque-là. Ce monde viril était révolté de voir l'empereur donner audience au Sénat en robe de chambre brodée, passer des revues dans un négligé insupportable, sans ceinture, avec une sorte de foulard autour du cou, pour la conservation de sa voix. Les vrais Romains s'indignaient avec raison de l'introduction des habitudes de l'Orient. Mais il était inévitable que la civilisation la plus vieille et la plus usée domptât par sa corruption la plus jeune. Déjà Cléopâtre et Antoine avaient rêvé un empire oriental. On suggérait à Néron lui-même une royauté du même genre ; réduit aux abois, il songera à demander la préfecture de l'Égypte. D'Auguste à Constantin, chaque année représente un progrès dans les conquêtes de la partie de l'empire qui parlait grec sur la partie qui parlait latin.

Or,

Um für ihre Position und das richtige Innehalten derselben einen Anhalt zu haben, konnten sie sich durch Lotungen an dem Südostrand der Doggerbank zurechtfühlen und hatten den Befehl, an dieser entlang ihren entsprechend geregelten Patrouillendienst auszuführen.

Auch bei dieser Gruppe hatten die Torpedoboote die äusserste Linie inne, hinter ihnen standen die kleinen Kreuzer; hinter diesen wieder, gewissermassen als Zentrum, die drei Grossen. Die dritte Gruppe der Aufklärungsschiffe war über Helgoland hinaus nordwärts gedampft und hatte Stellung genommen zwischen dem Ostende der Doggerbank und Hornsriff. Verteilung und Aufstellung, sowie Bewachungsdienst waren analog den beiden vorigen Gruppen angeordnet. Die vierte Gruppe schliesslich diente gewissermassen als fliegendes Geschwader zur Unterstützung. Sie bestand aus drei der schnellsten Panzerkreuzer, die alle drei eine Durchschnittsgeschwindigkeit von 32 Seemeilen halten konnten, während die kleinen Kreuzer bis zu 37 Meilen Fahrt liefen und die Torpedoboote eine Schnelligkeit von 45 Seemeilen erreichten.

LATIN AND FRENCH OR GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Who is there that has never said to himself, 'This is my fatherland!'?

2. Socrates was condemned to death on the ground that he had corrupted the youth of Athens.

3. Caesar cannot possibly have thrown his troops across the river in so short a time.

4. I beg you to come to Rome on the 28th of June, and to bring your amiable daughter Tullia along with you.

5. Once, when Sulla was going home, he was reviled by a boy. As nobody restrained him, he made bold to follow Sulla to his house, railing at him; and Sulla, who had displayed violent rage in opposing the greatest men and states, endured his reproaches with calmness, and as he went into the house said, divining the future either by his intelligence or by chance, 'This young man will prevent any future holder of such power as mine from laying it down.'

Translate into French *or* German:—

There are few more striking examples of this excessive simplification in our judgments than that which is usually passed upon the Romans. The Roman is austere, the Roman is grave, every Roman is a Cato: this, or something very like it, is the common opinion. And, when we say of a man that he acts like a Roman, or of an act that it is worthy of a Roman, we are expressing just the same idea: there rises before us the image of a stoic, who is not, indeed, very amiable, but who excites our respect and veneration. This is quite comprehensible. In the first place, it has certainly a foundation in fact. Again and again it has been pointed out that the Latin genius possesses more strength than grace, more earnestness than gaiety, more accuracy than variety. The whole political history of the Roman people bears witness to the presence of these qualities.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

1. Clerical life as depicted by George Eliot.
2. England in 1685.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

1. The plot of *Richard the Third*.
2. Different styles of English humour.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Construct a square whose area is three square inches, and describe a regular pentagon equal in area to it.

2. How many circles can be drawn to touch three straight lines? Draw an accurate diagram of these circles.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, prove that the squares on the whole line and of one of these parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part.

4. State what is meant by a tangent to a circle.

(*a*) If a straight line touch a circle, prove that the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact is perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

5. From a point A without a circle two straight lines are drawn, one of which cuts the circle in points B and C, and the other meets it in a point D. If $AB \cdot AC = AD^2$, prove that the line AD touches the circle.

6. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

7. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.

8. State when two triangles are said to be similar.

If two triangles have one angle in each equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional, prove that the triangles are similar.

9. If four straight lines be proportionals, prove that the rectangles contained by the extremes is equal in area to the rectangle contained by the means.

10. Prove that in equal circles, or in the same circle, angles, whether at the centre or circumference, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Divide $(x + 2a)^4 - (x - 8a)^4$ by $x - 3a$.

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{5x - 4}{4x - 7} + \frac{6x + 1}{3x - 4} = 6.$$

3. Add the fractions

$$\frac{4x-9}{6x^2+19x-7}+\frac{2x-8}{4x^2+4x-35}+\frac{3x+11}{6x^2-17x+5}.$$

4. What do you understand by $x^{\frac{p}{q}}$? and prove

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} \cdot x^{\frac{r}{s}} = x^{\frac{ps+qr}{qs}},$$

where p, q, r, and s are integers.

5. Find the square root of

$$\frac{27+\sqrt{7}}{3+\sqrt{7}} \quad \text{in the form} \quad x+y\sqrt{7}.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{3x+1}+\sqrt{5x-21}=6.$$

7. A can walk from P to Q and back in a certain time at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. If he walks 3 miles an hour to, and 4 miles an hour back, he takes 5 minutes longer. Find the distance PQ.

8. What sum will amount to £1141 5s. in 7 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, simple interest?

9. Divide £2974 among A, B, and C, so that B may receive £45 more than A, and C as much as A and B together.

10. A can run 100 yards in $10\frac{2}{5}$ seconds: he can just give B 3 yards; and B, starting from scratch, can give C 7 yards. In what time can C do 100 yards?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. What is meant by the circular measure of an angle? Calculate the number of seconds in the angle whose circular measure is unity.

2. Express $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$, $\sec A$, $\cot A$ in terms of $\operatorname{cosec} A$.

3. Prove that

$$\cos(A+B)=\cos A\cos B-\sin A\sin B$$

for the case in which A, B and $A+B$ lie in the first quadrant.

4. If $\sin\alpha=\cdot3$, $\cos\beta=\cdot4$, α and β being acute angles, calculate the value of $\cos(\alpha+\beta)$ correct to three places of decimals.

5. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin\alpha+\sin 3\alpha+\sin 5\alpha}{\cos\alpha+\cos 3\alpha+\cos 5\alpha}.$$

6. Prove that

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C,$$

where A, B, C are the angles of a triangle.

7. Being given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, show how to solve the triangle, proving the formulæ you make use of.

8. In a plane triangle being given that

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

find the value of $\sin \frac{1}{2}A$ in terms of the lengths of the sides.

9. In a plane triangle prove that

$$a + b + c = (b + c) \cos A + (c + a) \cos B + (a + b) \cos C.$$

10. Show how to find the height and distance of an inaccessible object on a horizontal plane.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[1.]

Translate:—

hic Priamus, quanquam in media iam morte tenetur,
non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit:
at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
fecisti, et patrios foedasti funere voltus.
at non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed iura fidemque
supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulchro
reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.
sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu
coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
cui Pyrrhus: referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta
degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
nunc morere. hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.

VIRGIL.

1. Scan the first four lines.

2. Parse—ausis, foedasti, satum, mentiris, erubuit, fatus, referes, morere, moriere.

3. Why does the gentle poet take care that Machaon shall accompany the heroes in the Horse?

4. Who was Galaesus? How is he described? On what occasion does Virgil use the words, 'Dis aliter visum'?

[II.]

Translate:—

Ὡς ἐφάμην, ὁ δ' ἔπειτα χολώσατο κηρόθι μᾶλλον·
ἦκε δ' ἀποβρήξας κορυφὴν ὄρεος μεγάλοιο,
καὶ δ' ἔβαλε προπάροιθε νεὸς κυανοπρῴροιο
ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα κατερχομένης ὑπὸ πέτρης·
τὴν δ' αἶψ' ἠπειρόνδε παλιρρόθιον φέρε κῦμα,
πλημυρὶς ἐκ πόντοιο, θέμωσε δὲ χέρσον ἱκέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ χείρεσσι λαβὼν περιμήκεα κοντὸν
ὦσα παρέξ· ἑτάροισι δ' ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσα
ἐμβαλέειν κώπῃς, ἵν' ὑπ' ἐκ κακότητα φύγοιμεν,
κρατὶ κατανεύων· οἱ δὲ προπεσόντες ἔρεσσον.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δὶς τόσσον ἅλα πρήσσοντες ἀπῆμεν
καὶ τότ' ἐγὼ Κύκλωπα προσηύδων· ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι
μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος·
"Σχέτλιε, τίπτ' ἐθέλεις ἐρεθιζέμεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα;
ὃς καὶ νῦν πόντονδε βαλὼν βέλος ἤγαγε νῆα
αὖτις ἐς ἤπειρον, καὶ δὴ φάμεν αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι.
εἰ δὲ φθεγξαμένου τευ ἢ αὐδήσαντος ἄκουσε,
σύν κεν ἁραξ' ἡμέων κεφαλὰς καὶ νήια δοῦρα
μαρμάρῳ ὀκριόεντι βαλών· τόσσον γὰρ ἴησιν."

HOMER.

1. Parse — ἦκε, ὦσα, ἐρεθιζέμεν, προσηύδων, ἐκέκαστο, ἐδέγμην, ἔδμεναι.

2. Scan the third line and the last three lines.

3. What familiar animal is lacking to the Cyclops' abode? Why?

4. What 'Idol of the Cave' delivered the Cyclops all unprepared to his fate as foretold by Telemus Eurymides?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

For translation into English:—

Pendant cette matinée même on donna l'alarme en annonçant que les régiments postés à Saint-Denis étaient en marche, et que les canons de la Bastille étaient braqués sur la rue Saint-Antoine. Le comité envoya à la découverte, plaça des citoyens pour défendre ce côté de la ville, et députa au gouverneur de la Bastille pour l'engager à retirer ses canons et à ne commettre aucune hostilité. Cette alerte, la crainte qu'inspirait la forteresse, la haine des abus qu'elle protégeait, la nécessité d'occuper un point si important et de ne plus le laisser à ses ennemis dans un

moment d'insurrection dirigèrent de ce côté l'attention du peuple. Depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures, il n'y eut qu'un mot d'ordre d'un bout de Paris a l'autre : *A la Bastille ! à la Bastille !* Les citoyens s'y rendaient de tous les quartiers par pelotons, armés de fusils, de piques, de sabres. La foule qui l'environnait était déjà considérable ; les sentinelles de la place étaient postées, et les ponts levés comme dans un moment de guerre.

Or,

Diana war in ihrer Weise nicht weniger namhaft, schon durch die Vollkraft des Wuchses, welche das Volk mehr als die zarten Reize bewundert. Wie herb und strenge Diana mit ihresgleichen umging, mit den Geringen war sie leutselig, liess sich ihre Händel erzählen, gab kurzen und deutlichen Bescheid und küsste die zerlumptesten Kinder. Sie schenkte und spendete ohne Besinnen, wohl weil ihr Vater, der alte Pizzaguerra, nach Vicedomini der reichste Paduaner, zugleich der schmutzigste Geizhals war, und Diana sich des väterlichen Lasters schämte.

So verheirathete das ihr geneigte Volk in seinen Schenken und Plauderstuben Diana monatlich mit irgend einem vornehmen Paduaner, doch die Wirklichkeit trug diesen frommen Wünschen keine Rechnung. Drei Hindernisse erschwerten eine Brautschaft : die hohen und oft finstern Brauen Dianas, die geschlossene Hand ihres Vaters und die blinde Anhänglichkeit ihres Bruders Germano an den Tyrannen, bei dessen möglichem Falle der treue Diener mit zu Grunde gehen musste, seine Sippe nach sich ziehend.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into Latin :—

Among the gods they chiefly worship Mercury, and have many images of him. They hold him to be the inventor of all the arts and the guide to all roads and journeys. They consider that he has especial power in money-matters and in commerce. Next to him they worship Apollo, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva. About these they have much the same beliefs as other nations. They think that Apollo averts diseases, that Minerva bestows on men the implements of industry, that Jupiter rules the heavenly powers, and that Mars is the lord of war. When they have made up their minds to fight a battle, they usually vow to Mars whatever booty they may win ; and, if victorious, they sacrifice to him all living things that they capture.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

When they had walked for a long time the children became sleepy. They were unused to being awake in the night, and as there was no place where they could rest, and as it was evident that they could not

walk much further, the woman grew anxious. When they topped a slight incline they saw a light shining some distance away, and towards this the woman hurried. As they drew near she saw it was a small fire, and around this some figures were seated. In a few minutes she came into the circle of the firelight, and here she halted suddenly. She would have turned and fled, but fear loosened her knees so that they would not obey her will; also the people by the fire had observed her, and a great voice commanded that she should draw near. The woman, hiding her perturbation as well as she could, came nigh and sat down by the fire.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Characteristics of De Quincey's Prose, illustrated by references to *The English Mail-Coach*, and *Revolt of the Tartars*.

2. Characteristics of Sir Walter Scott's Poetry, illustrated by references to *Marmion*.

3. Travelling in England in former days as described by De Quincey and any other writer known to you.

4. The age of chivalry as described by Sir Walter Scott and any other writer known to you.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

Theoretical.

1. Show that the area of a parallelogram is equal to the area of a rectangle whose base and height are equal to the base and height of the parallelogram.

2. Prove any one of propositions which are the geometrical equivalent of the algebraical formula $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$.

3. Prove that of the various lines that can be drawn from a point inside a circle to the circumference the greatest passes through the centre, and, of the rest, the nearer a line is to this greatest line the greater it is.

4. Prove that the internal bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base in the ratio of the sides.

The sides being 7 and 9 and the base 8, calculate the segments of the base made by the bisector of the vertical angle.

5. If in two triangles $AB : BC :: DE : EF$ and $BC : CA :: EF : FD$, prove that the angle ABC equals the angle DEF, and the angle BCA equals the angle EFD.

6. If X, Y, Z are lines so that $X : Y :: Y : Z$, and if similar triangles are described on X and Y, show that the ratio of the areas of these triangles is equal to the ratio of X to Z.

7. Show that two similar hexagons can be divided up into four pairs of similar triangles.

Constructions.

8. Make a triangle whose sides are 3·7, 3·9, 5·2 cms. (or half inches), and make a square equal to twice it in area. Measure the side of this square.

9. Find a mean proportional between, and a third proportional to, two lines 3 and 4 cms. (or half inches) long, measuring both.

10. Make an equilateral triangle double the area of an equilateral triangle whose sides are 2 cms. (or half inches).

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{1+2x}{1-2x} - \frac{1-2x}{1+2x} - \frac{8x}{(1-2x)^2}.$$

2. Find the highest common factor of the expressions $3x^5 - 5x^2 + 2$; $2x^5 - 5x^2 + 3$.

3. Find the factors of the expressions

$$x^4 + y^4 - 11x^2y^2; \quad y^3z^3 - 27x^3.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$(x+1)^2 - (x^2 - 1) = x(2x+1) - 2(x+1)(x+2) + 20.$$

(*a*) Verify your solution.

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{4}{x-1} - \frac{5}{x+2} = \frac{3}{x}.$$

(*a*) Verify your solutions.

6. The sum of a number and its square is nine times the next consecutive number. Find it.

7. Add $\cdot 8\dot{3}$ of 13*s.* 4*d.* to $\cdot 13\dot{8}$ of £1 4*s.*, and express the result as a decimal of £5.

8. What is the value of a piece of gold plate weighing 10 oz. 8 dwt. 12 grs. at the rate of £4 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.?

9. A dealer buys goods for £1050, and sells them six months later for £867. How much did he lose by the transaction if his money was worth 8 per cent. per annum.

10. Which is the more profitable investment:

A five per cent. stock at $142\frac{1}{2}$, or a four per cent. stock at $113\frac{3}{4}$?

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[1.]

Translate :—

ἐντεῦθεν ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίουν, εἰς ἣν ἡ βουλὴ εἰσήνεγκε τὴν ἑαυτῆς γνώμην Καλλιξένου εἰπόντος τήνδε· *Ἐπειδὴ τῶν τε κατηγορούντων κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ ἐκείνων ἀπολογουμένων ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀκηκόασι, διαψηφίσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πάντας κατὰ φυλάς· θεῖναι δὲ εἰς τὴν φυλὴν ἑκάστην δύο ὑδρίας· ἐφ' ἑκάστῃ δὲ τῇ φυλῇ κήρυκα κηρύττειν, ὅτῳ δοκοῦσιν ἀδικεῖν οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἀνελόμενοι τοὺς νικήσαντας ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, εἰς τὴν προτέραν ψηφίσασθαι, ὅτῳ*

δὲ μή, εἰς τὴν ὑστέραν· ἂν δὲ δόξωσιν ἀδικεῖν, θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι καὶ τοῖς ἔνδεκα παραδοῦναι καὶ τὰ χρήματα δημοσιεῦσαι, τὸ δ' ἐπιδέκατον τῆς θεοῦ εἶναι. παρῆλθε δέ τις εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν φάσκων ἐπὶ τεύχους ἁλφίτων σωθῆναι· ἐπιστέλλειν δ' αὐτῷ τοὺς ἀπολλυμένους, ἐὰν σωθῇ, ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ δήμῳ ὅτι οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἀνείλοντο τοὺς ἀρίστους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος γενομένους.

1. Parse fully—*εἰσήνεγκε, ὅτῳ, τεύχους, δόξωσιν, σωθῆναι.*

2. Explain—*περίοικοι, νεοδαμώδεις, κάρανος, ἀτέλεια, ἁρμοστής.*

3. Give the values of—*ὀβολός, δραχμή, μνᾶ.*

4. Summarize, with dates, the events recorded in the first book of the *Hellenica.*

[II.]

Translate:—

(*a*) Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
Si thure placaris et horna
Fruge Lares avidaque porca,
Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Fecunda vitis nec sterilem seges
Robiginem aut dulces alumni
Pomifero grave tempus anno.

(*b*) Est mihi nonum superantis annum
Plenus Albani cadus; est in horto,
Phylli, nectendis apium coronis;
Est hederae vis
Multa, qua crines religata fulges;
Ridet argento domus; ara castis
Vincta verbenis avet immolato
Spargier agno.

1. Scan any one of these stanzas.

2. Parse fully—thure, placaris, nectendis, vincta, spargier.

3. Give the meanings of—caementa, acerra, tympanum, testa, vectes, opimus, patera, turma, dolium, bimestris.

4. Mention any three common quotations from the *Odes.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into English:—

Either,

La matinée du mardi fut sombre et pluvieuse. Le ciel se brouilla au lever du soleil, et une pluie grisâtre s'abattit avec impartialité sur nos amis et nos ennemis. Mais si nous étions assez éveillés pour préserver nos armes et nos cartouches, l'armée du général Coltzida n'avait pas pris les mêmes précautions. Le premier engagement fut tout à notre honneur. L'ennemi se cachait mal, et tirait d'une main avinée. La

partie me parut si belle que je pris un fusil comme les autres. Ce qui en advint, je vous l'écrirai dans quelques années, si je me fais recevoir médecin. Je vous ai déjà avoué assez de meurtres pour un homme qui n'en fait pas son état. Hadgi-Stavros voulut suivre mon exemple ; mais ses mains lui refusaient le service ; il avait les extrémités enflées et douloureuses, et je lui annonçai avec ma franchise ordinaire que cette incapacité de travail durerait peut-être aussi longtemps que lui.

Sur les neuf heures, l'ennemi, qui semblait fort attentif à nous répondre, nous tourna brusquement le dos. J'entendis une fusillade effrénée qui ne s'adressait pas à nous, et j'en conclus que maître Coltzida s'était laissé surprendre par derrière. Quel était l'allié inconnu qui nous servait si bien ? Était-il prudent d'opérer une jonction et de démolir nos barricades ?

Or,

So trat Margret vor die Thüre auf den Hof hinaus. Ein leiser Schauder sträubte ihr Haar, als sie zuerst in die furchtbar kalte Sturmnacht hinaus blickte. In der Ecke des Hofes sah sie eine grosse Holzaxt stehen ; die ergriff sie, um eine Stütze und zugleich für alle möglichen Fälle eine Waffe zu haben. Erst schlug ihr Herz hörbar ; aber an alles Grausen gewöhnt sich der Mensch, und oben auf der Bergesplatte angelangt, wo der Weg, von Gebüsch nicht mehr so eng umschlossen, ebener und breiter hinlief, schritt sie zwar langsam und in schwerem Kampfe gegen den Sturm, aber mit muthvoller Seele vorwärts. Der gefrorne Schnee, vom Winde aus allen Sträuchern und kleinen Schluchten aufgefegt, rieselte um ihre Füsse und füllte mählich die Spuren ihrer Tritte hinter ihr aus.

So kam sie ungefähr in der Mitte ihres Weges auf einer weiten Hochfläche an, wo nur ein einzelner Baum sich erhob, während fern die dunkeln Ränder des Forstes ringsum die weisse Ebene einschlossen. Plötzlich stand Margret hier still, und ihre Kniee zitterten. Bei dem flackernden Scheine, den ihre Laterne im Windzug vor ihr warf, sah sie eine Spur, die schon halb zugeweht war.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into Latin :—

Apprehensive of attack, the Indian chief had conveyed the greater part of his stores, together with the old, the infirm, the women and children of his tribe, to a strong fortress ; where he and Philip had likewise drawn up the flower of their forces. This fortress, deemed by the Indians impregnable, was situated upon a rising mound or kind of island, in the midst of a swamp ; it was constructed with a degree of judgment and skill vastly superior to what is usually displayed in Indian fortification, and indicative of the martial genius of these two chieftains.

Translate into French or German :—

In this manner I proceeded to Paris, with no design but just to look about me, and then go forward. The people of Paris are much fonder of strangers that have money, than of those that have wit. As I could

not boast much of either, I was no great favourite. After walking about the town four or five days, and seeing the outsides of the best houses, I was preparing to leave this retreat of venal hospitality, when, passing through one of the principal streets, whom should I meet but our cousin, to whom you first recommended me? This meeting was very agreeable to me, and I believe not displeasing to him.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women.'
2. 'The last weird battle in the west.'
3. Louis XI in public and private life.
4. Chivalry.

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